

Double blow for Kremlin in nationwide protests and Baltic poll

Communists suffer defeat in Lithuania

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

The Soviet Communist Party yesterday sustained two heavy blows to its already battered authority.

Pre-election rallies nationwide assumed a sharply anti-Communist tone and first results of elections in the Baltic republic of Lithuania showed the breakaway Communist Party suffering a crushing defeat at the hands of nationalists.

The Lithuanian local government and supreme soviet elections were the first effectively multi-party elections to be held in the Soviet Union and showed candidates from the Lithuanian popular front movement, Sąjūdis, winning 72 out of the first 90 seats declared.

Sąjūdis campaigned on a programme which promised

to work for Lithuania's full independence and castigated the Communists for decades of incompetence and mismanagement. The Lithuanian party's bravado in splitting from the Soviet party last month proved insufficient defence against the nationalists and its electoral performance bodes ill for officially sponsored candidates contesting elections elsewhere in the country in coming weeks.

In Moscow yesterday, an estimated 200,000 people defied a crescendo of official

Lithuania showdown...10
Photograph...10
Leading article...15

warnings and ostentatious security to join a pre-election rally in which speeches and placards were predominantly directed against the Communists.

Speakers, many from Mr Boris Yeltsin's radical Inter-Regional Group of parliamentarians, were applauded when they attacked the party establishment and cheered at every call for a multi-party system and a genuinely free press.

The few speakers standing as Communist candidates in last Sunday's Russian Federation elections were greeted with silence or whistles of derision. Sąjūdis called for power to be returned to the people and round-table meetings between the party and democratic groups.

Police in riot gear stood at either end of the designated venue on the southern stretch of the Moscow inner-ring road, busloads of police and Interior Ministry troops waited on standby, and much of the city centre was cordoned off. The city authorities had banned the demonstrators from their preferred venue beside the Kremlin walls.

Pre-election rallies were also held yesterday in more than a dozen Soviet cities, including Minsk, the Belorussian capital, and President Gorbachev's home town of Stavropol in southern Russia.

In Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, more than 40,000 people converged on the central square in front of the government building to call for democracy and an independent Georgia.

Mass demonstrations also took place in the Urals cities of Sverdlovsk and Novosibirsk, and in Volgograd, where popular protest brought down the city's Communist leaders last month. All are

reported to have passed off without violence, despite apocalyptic warnings from the authorities about provocations by extremists.

In Leningrad, however, informal and democratic groups boycotted a planned rally when the city authorities insisted that it should take place at a sports stadium in the suburbs.

Those who tried to follow the original route through the city centre to the historic Palace Square were detained, giving substance to threats from the party and government leadership that they would crack down on all unsanctioned gatherings. In the city of Rostov-on-Don, in the south of the country, the organisers called off a planned rally because of the risk of violence.

In several other parts of the country, marches were banned and meetings permitted only in designated buildings.

The Central Asian republic of Tajikistan and Baku, the Azerbaijani capital, remain effectively under martial law after violence in the past two months, and in Uzbekistan, where elections were held last week under strict security, marches were banned following an outbreak of violence against the Mevlodist Turkic community.

Preliminary results in the Uzbek elections show Brezhnevite electoral traditions holding up well, with a majority of officially sponsored candidates winning seats. Many had no competition.

About a fifth of the constituencies must go to the polls again in six weeks' time, however, either because there was no decisive result, or because the single candidate nominated failed to achieve the required number of votes.

Central Asia is likely to prove an exception, however. The comprehensive defeat for Lithuanian Communist Party candidates when competing against Sąjūdis suggests that officially sponsored candidates elsewhere may also do poorly.

The Lithuanian Communist Party won wide popular support in the republic for its declaration of independence from the Soviet party last December and expected to do well. Had its performance matched expectations, the Lithuanian party might have found Communist parties in other Soviet republics emulating its decision to break with the Soviet party in an attempt to retain power.

Cabinet Office studies Ernie spy-pay claims

By Philip Webster and Michael Evans

A bizarre allegation that MI5 has been using Premium Bond cheques, supposedly issued by Ernie, the electronic "lottery" machine run by National Savings, for paying freelance agents, is being examined by the Cabinet Office, it emerged yesterday.

The claims first came to light when a constituent of a senior Conservative backbencher approached his MP and alleged that Ernie did more than just select prize-winners each month. He said

Ernie's address at Lytham St Anne's, in Lancashire, was being used as a front by the Security Service. He claimed that when freelance operatives - often referred to as "cut-outs" because their undercover work cannot be traced back to MI5 - were employed, their pay cheques came in the guise of a prize-winning, tax-free Premium Bond payment.

There was no suggestion that real Premium Bond prize money had been used. The



View from the top: Lieutenant-General Baghatur, left, the Soviet deputy Interior Minister and Moscow police chief, surveying the pre-democracy rally.

Bush and Kohl agree on German role in Nato

By Martin Fletcher, Washington, Susan Elliott, Camp David, and Philip Webster, London

President Bush and Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, emerged from 24 hours of intensive talks at a snowy Camp David yesterday to reaffirm that a united Germany should remain a full member of Nato.

The two leaders agreed at their pivotal summit that US forces should remain stationed in a united Germany as a "guarantor of stability," but what is presently East Germany should have "a special military status" to take account of the Soviet Union's "legitimate security interests".

Asked at a joint press conference what would happen if the Soviet Union remained implacably opposed to a united Germany remaining in Nato, Mr Bush replied: "We will reason together and it will all work out." Herr Kohl did not believe there

would be broad support in either West Germany or a united Germany for withdrawing from Nato. He said the two men accepted the idea of a transitional period for Soviet troops to withdraw from East Germany.

Meanwhile, Mrs Thatcher emphasized her caution over the speed of German reunification. She said she would be broad support in either West Germany or a united Germany for withdrawing from Nato.

Election line-up...10
Photograph...11
Selling the Wall...24

ication in a 45-minute telephone conversation with Mr Bush as he waited at Camp David for Herr Kohl to arrive.

Downing Street confirmed that Mrs Thatcher had made the call to Mr Bush to bring him up to date with the views of political leaders from West Germany, France, Poland and Italy, whom she has seen in the last two weeks.

But it was also made plain that she again told him of her own view that there should be no rush to reunification and that although it would eventually occur it must be done through the "four-plus-two" framework agreed at Ottawa.

She also emphasized her support for Poland's demand for an assurance of protection, possibly through a treaty, of its western borders.

Her lengthy call to Mr Bush was seen by politicians as further evidence of her determination to see that German reunification is carried through with proper regard for all the international implications, and for Britain to be consulted fully throughout the process. In an interview at the weekend in *The Sunday Times*, she said: "We were the first people even to be talking

Storm warning of 90mph winds

By Geoff King and Jenny Knight

Severe gales were expected to sweep many regions today, threatening lives and causing serious structural damage.

The London Weather Centre issued a special alert last night warning that the winds might be as dangerous as those which left 48 dead and many injured last month.

Emergency services were on alert and commuters were warned to listen to weather bulletins. "People could be killed if they are not aware of the conditions. Trees are likely to be brought down and structural damage can be expected," a spokesman said.

Wind gusts of up to 90mph and heavy rain were expected to make roads hazardous in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Insurance companies were bracing themselves after the estimated £3 billion cost of last month's gale.

boys aged 15, including his son, were rescued by a Royal Air Force helicopter after drifting for 24 hours in a 19th open boat 21 miles north east of Whitby, North Yorkshire.

Mr Jack Gibson, his son, Derek and a friend, Timothy Phoenix, of Cleveland, were flown to Middlesbrough General Hospital suffering from

Photograph...2
Forecast details...24

mild exposure. A search for a man aged 31 and a boy aged 13, missing since their 21ft boat capsized last Thursday, continued. Lifeboats from Clacton and Walton-on-the-Naze scoured the Essex coast after the body of a second boy, aged 14, was found on Friday.

At Beasands, south Devon, 6,000 tonnes of rock were being rushed to the seaside village to save it from flooding.

England rock the W. Indies

Allen Lamb had his sights on a maiden overseas century as England's unexpected success in the First Test against the West Indies continued at Sabina Park in Kingston, Jamaica, yesterday.

The new vice-captain made the most of a dropped catch to reach 100 on 87, and with Robin Smith (36 not out) giving strong support, England were handsomely placed at 223 for three by the interval, 59 runs ahead.

All nine of Lamb's test centuries have been made in England. As he walked off to generous applause from a capacity crowd of 12,000, the Northamptonshire batsman had already beaten his away best of 83 in Australia seven years ago. Lamb had struck 10 fours, and his fourth wicket partnership with Smith was worth 107.

Match report, page 40

Tories face serious time, says Baker

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Government is facing one of its most severe tests of nerve since Mrs Thatcher came to power 11 years ago as Labour celebrated a 17 per cent opinion poll lead amid evidence of growing public concern over the community charge.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Conservative Party chairman, conceded yesterday that the party was facing a "very serious moment."

However, a new offensive by the Prime Minister and her ministers to place responsibility for the Government's difficulties over the poll tax on local authorities suffered a setback when Mr Michael Heseltine intervened to suggest it should never have been introduced.

In an interview on TV-am he said: "I was always convinced that we should not proceed with the poll tax once we had looked at it in great

depth in the early 1980s. That judgement has stood the test of time."

Labour's 17-point lead, up from 12 per cent last month, was shown by a MORI opinion poll and is a severe blow to

Threat to "capping"...2
Mid-term slump...14
Patten challenged...14

the Conservatives as they prepare for the important Mid-Suffolkshire by-election.

But the poll, involving interviews with almost 2,000 people between February 18 and 22, also showed that since November there has been a massive rise in public concern over the poll tax, with 32 per cent of people now identifying it as a key issue, against 12 per cent in November.

Labour's showing of 51 per cent beat its previous high of

Continued on page 24, col 4

Forbes, jester of US capitalist court, dies at 70

From James Rose, New York



Mr Forbes: "The whole world will miss him."

The abrupt end of the Roaring Eighties has been hard on America. Wall Street "wunderkind" now find themselves pacing the streets in search of work; the movers and shakers of yesterday - including Leona Helmsley, Manuel Noriega, Imelda Marcos and Adam Khashoggi - find themselves in jail or facing prosecution; and you cannot buy a Ferrari anywhere.

All this while the once mighty "evil empire" in the East opens its arms to embrace democracy and McDonalds, and Disneyland opens up in the EC.

But the fates have been unkind still. Over the weekend, the nation of chocolate-chip cookies and stretched

limousines lost the man who made American capitalism fun.

Malcolm Forbes, the ballooning, publishing, bridge-playing billionaire, publisher of the business magazine that bore his name and high-profile escort of

Obituary...16

Elizabeth Taylor, died of a heart attack at his estate in New Jersey. He was 70.

High-society figures, many of whom had attended his \$2 million (£1.17 million) birthday celebration in Morocco in August, mourned his death as a loss to capitalism.

"The whole world will miss Malcolm, who brought humanity to the capitalist system," said Mr Armand Hammer, a veteran deal-maker. "He was the quint-

essential American - optimistic, buoyant and lots of fun," said Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State.

Forbes was born in Brooklyn on August 19, 1919, two years after his Scottish-emigrant father, the financial editor of a New York magazine owned by William Randolph Hearst, the press baron, had founded *Forbes* magazine.

After a medal-winning tour of duty with a heavy machine gun section of the US infantry in the Second World War, he joined the magazine as assistant to the publisher, and, in 1957, assumed control. *Forbes*' philosophy is best summed up by his letter to readers in the first issue of his newest brainchild, a magazine called *Egg*, which was published for the first time this month. "Egg people

Continued on page 24, col 2

£10,000 TO SPEND ON FURNISHINGS WITH EVERY LUX. APT. IN SÃO LOURENÇO ALGARVE, PORTUGAL

Reserve a lux. apt. in São Lourenço in beautiful Quinta do Lago (Algarve, Portugal) before 31st March and Bovis Abroad will provide £10,000 towards the cost of furnishing your property.

• São Lourenço provides wide choice of sporting and leisure facilities (incl. three 18 hole champ. golf courses). • Superb investment opp. for the future. Prices range from £98,000 to £195,000. Subject to availability. • For more info. fill in the coupon. Alternatively contact Bovis Abroad on 01-823 8000 or call in at our London Sales Office.

Please send me details of properties in São Lourenço.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Tel. _____

Bovis
Bovis Abroad
in the Algarve
P&O

Send coupon to Bovis Abroad Ltd, 127 St James Street, London SW7 9BA. Tel. 01-823 8000.

INDEX	
Home News	2,3,5,7
Overseas	9-11
Business	25-30
Sport	35-40
Arts	18
Births, marriages, deaths	17
City Diary	27
Court & Social	16
Crosswords	22,24
History	14
Entertainment	22
Features	12,13,17
Information	20
Law Report	28
Leading articles	15
Letters	16
Obituary	7
Science	17
Science Report	23
TV & Radio	24
Weather	24

Car groups' failure to make thief-proof vehicles attacked

By Kevin Eason, Motoring Correspondent

Car manufacturers were criticized by one of the biggest fleet buyers last night for not implementing security devices costing just a few pounds which could help prevent theft of new cars costing insurance companies and owners up to £750 million a year.

Hertz, the rental and leasing group, which buys 400,000 cars worldwide and 23,000 in Britain annually, demanded design improvements which the company said might cost as little as £10 a car.

Simple design changes could save motorists hundreds of pounds in protecting cars and could drastically cut the numbers of cars either stolen or broken into, Hertz said.

Mr Fredy Dellis, president of Hertz International, alleged that the manufacturers were the only beneficiaries of a situation in which they sold extra replacement parts and vehicles after theft and damage.

He said the cheapest method of improving car security was with the fitting on the production line of dead locks, which could not be opened without a key even if a window is broken to gain entry, hardened steel keyhole plates, flush locks and shields to protect locking arms and linkages. The cost a car would be less than £10, he claimed.

The criticism from the company, which has big buying power in Britain, Europe and the United States, will alert manufacturers to dissatisfaction over their security record.

It is also a clear condemnation from a company which runs one of the biggest fleets in Britain and which has long been a victim of car crime.

The attack from Hertz is the strongest yet on the industry's failure to deal with crime, even though car thefts and break-ins account for 27 per cent of offences notified to police, putting forces around Britain under big pressure.

Vehicle thefts are running at more than 400,000 a year, leading to insurance payouts of more than £200 million. However, motor manufacturers have done little to stem the tide of crime with Britain showing one of the worst records in Europe, Hertz said.

The company produced statistics to show that England and Wales has a rate of almost seven vehicle crimes per thousand head of population compared with one in West Germany, 2.5 in Spain and less than half of the British figure in Italy. Mr Dellis said: "Hertz is concerned that the simple steps needed to solve the rapidly growing problem of car theft have not been taken by many vehicle manufacturers."

"It is completely unacceptable that improvements in security have not been made when the answer lies quite literally at our fingertips."

Hertz etches the windows of its hire car fleet with vehicle registration numbers to help trace stolen cars. However, the cost is up to £30 a car. Disabling devices, such as mechanical locking devices, are just as expensive while car alarms cost up to £350 each.

Hertz said none of that would be necessary if car companies would only add security improvements during the manufacturing process. At a time when car companies were able to achieve technology improvements which allowed cars to travel at 150mph, with luxury features such as compact disc players together with anti-lock brakes and four-wheel-drive, Mr Dellis said car security was a small cost, which could be absorbed by manufacturers.

As a big customer, Hertz expected the manufacturers to end what was no longer an "acceptable situation" and take proper remedial action.

Manufacturers such as Ford and Vauxhall have been addressing the issue of security by adding special dead locks to their cars over the past two years.

However, that is thought to be a small part of the problem facing the big fleet operators who stand to lose millions of pounds through vehicle theft.

Mr Dellis said: "For little effort and cost, we could virtually eliminate this crime."

● The Association of Fleet Car Operators warned of a big rise in inflation if the Chancellor of the Exchequer increases taxation on company car users in the Budget.

Mr Major was told that employees hit hard by fresh taxation increases would only demand pay rises or extra benefits to cover their losses. Instead, he should implement a fairer system of company car taxation to help users who cover a big number of business miles annually, the association said. "The present system is simply not up to present market conditions," it said.

Fund-raisers' high hopes and low notes

PETER TREVENOR



Some of the 30 young performers who appeared at a double bass concert at the Festival Hall, London, yesterday, to raise funds for a new music scholarship.

RSPCA releases disputed circus study

By Jamie Dettmer

A year-long dispute over the funding, copyright and scientific conclusions of a report into the treatment of circus animals could spill into the courts after the RSPCA released several hundred copies of the work yesterday without the permission of the author.

Dr Marthe Kiley-Worthington, who was commissioned by the charity to write the 140-page report, said yesterday that she is consulting lawyers to see if she

can sue the RSPCA for breach of copyright. "I have not given the RSPCA permission to publish or release the report," she said.

The RSPCA has made no editorial changes to the report but has added an extra introduction claiming that it contains evidence of suffering.

Dr Kiley-Worthington, a visiting fellow at Edinburgh University and a freelance consultant in animal behaviour, has been in conflict with the RSPCA after she concluded that there is

little evidence of cruelty to animals in circuses and that there are no grounds for banning them.

That runs counter to official RSPCA policy calling for a ban on the use of animals for public entertainment which, it claims, causes animals undue distress as well as being morally objectionable.

The RSPCA said yesterday the author's failure to publish "had led to damaging and ill-informed interpretations". Publication would allow balanced debate.

PORTFOLIO

Mr Michael Hellman, a retired book-keeper, of Mortimer Place, Kilburn, north London, is the latest winner of the Times Portfolio Platinum weekly prize of £4,000.

He plans to have a holiday, make a donation to charity and put some money aside for his poll tax. "My 67th birthday is on Tuesday, so this is a double celebration," he said. "I once won a shilling on the pools and £25 on the premium bonds, but this win is tremendous."

Concorde flight to see eclipse

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

British and Russian scientists hope to get their best view ever of a total eclipse of the Sun by filming the phenomenon from Concorde as it flies above the Soviet Union.

The eclipse on July 22 is expected to produce some spectacular solar flares and enable scientists to learn more about the enormous power generated by the Sun.

A new organization called Eclipse 90 has chartered one Concorde, and may charter a second, from British Airways to "chase" the Moon's shadow as it crosses the northern Soviet Union. It will carry scientists and film cameras so the solar flares can be studied for much longer than normal. The details are still being worked out.

It is hoped that the huge cost of the project can be offset by selling rights to television companies so that live pictures can be beamed around the world. The eclipse coincides with peak viewing time in the United States, but if Britain gets pictures, viewers will have to stay up until 3am to see them.

The Soviet authorities have given permission for the two Concordes to fly across one of the world's most sensitive military regions to view the eclipse. This is not the first time Concorde has been used in this way, but the July eclipse promises to be particularly breathtaking.

"Solar activity will be at a 400-year height by the summer so we could see spectacular solar flares during the eclipse," Mr John Baxter, of the Eclipse 90 Project, said.

Peers to debate Rothschild offer

By John Shaw

Mr Jacob Rothschild's £7.6 million package to save the Canova sculpture "The Three Graces" from export to the Getty Museum in California will be raised in the House of Lords today.

Lord St John of Fawley, a former Conservative Arts Minister, will ask the Government to clarify the position.

It is expected his question will initiate a mini debate on the controversial art export application.

It may not, however, give an answer to the central question: Who really owns the statue? Ownership is shrouded in a merry-go-round of companies in the Cayman Islands.

The marble statue was sold to Fine Art Investment and Display Ltd in the early 1980s. But the identity of its shareholders is a mystery. The company is believed to be owned by Transocean Bank and Trust, but heritage lobbyists believe that may be merely a nominee company owned by someone else. All inquiries are referred to a non-committal



Lord St John: To initiate debate on "Three Graces"

lawyer in Switzerland. The sculpture of three dancing maidens was commissioned by the 6th Duke of Bedford for Woburn Abbey in 1817, but ownership passed through the Cayman Islands to the Getty Museum before the Government issued a temporary order banning its export, which expires on March 12.

Meanwhile, the feasibility of Mr Rothschild's plan will be discussed by Mr Richard Luce, Arts Minister, in talks with Treasury officials.

Public appeals have raised only £333,000, the bulk of which has come from the National Art Collections Fund (NACF). Mr Rothschild then announced he would buy the sculpture for £7.6 million and offer it to the nation in lieu of the same amount of tax, payable on an inheritance from his cousin.

Yesterday, his offer was welcomed unreservedly by Sir Peter Wakefield, chairman of the NACF, Lord Charles, chairman of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, Sir Hugh Leggett, secretary of Heritage in Danger, and Mr Marcus Binney, of Save Britain's Heritage.

Sir Hugh Leggett said: "It represents a great saving to the charities and there is no need for public funds to be expended. This is a highly imaginative use of the 'in-lieu' system."

Save Britain's Heritage has meanwhile obtained permission for a High Court review of the decision by Mr Christopher Patten, Secretary of State for the Environment, not to take action to enforce the sculpture's return to Woburn Abbey.

Women at work

Pregnancy costs firms dear

By Sam Kiley, Higher Education Reporter

The "constant haemorrhage" of skilled women leaving employment to have children and then not returning because of a shortage of crèches is costing big organizations such as the Midland Bank millions of pounds a year.

Mrs Maureen Loffill, senior project manager of the bank's innovative nurseries project, said the Midland estimated that it lost £14 million a year because senior female staff failed to return.

"It is a costly exercise to provide high-quality childcare but it is also a very costly exercise to waste your female resources. Most companies waste them shamefully," Mrs Loffill says in an interview with *School's Out* magazine published today.

Sixty per cent of the Midland Bank's employees are women, of whom 70 per cent take maternity leave and do not return. They will have

cost the company thousands of pounds in training. "Research shows that a huge chunk of that 70 per cent, something like 50 per cent, would actually choose to come back if we help them with their child care," she said.

Mrs Loffill has been trying to persuade her regional managers to set up child care facilities with a subsidy from the bank by persuading them that childcare is not "a gynaecological problem".

She called on the Government to end taxation of subsidized crèches as a fringe benefit.

● The conflict between women returning to work and the growing number of frail elderly people will lead to a widening "care chasm", a report from the Family Policy Studies Centre says today (Jill Sherman writes).

By 2001 there will be more than a million people aged at least 85, double the number in

1981, the report says. Already stretched community care services will become even more hard-pressed because the fall in 16 to 24-year-olds will put pressure on women to return to work.

Government plans for community care, with the emphasis on moving people out of residential accommodation, assume that families would take on an even greater share of caring. Yet more women in the caring age groups will be doing full-time jobs, the report says.

● Thousands of 16 and 17-year-olds risk being exploited by employers after the Government's relaxation of restrictions on night-time work comes into effect today, the youth employment organization Youthaid said.



Safe Driver's Revenge

Why should sensible, considerate drivers pay for tearaways mistakes? Why should low mileage drivers pay for high mileage, high risk exposure. They shouldn't of course. But often insurance companies conveniently 'average' everyone's premium to allow for bad risks. At Preferred we don't think that's fair. So we give all credit to level headed drivers with good records — and refuse to accept hot heads.

Up to £50 savings. That means we can calculate premiums for good drivers from a lower starting point than we could if we accepted bad drivers. Savings can be as much as £50 a year. And because you deal direct with us, every penny we can save you, you'll get.

Four low cost policies to choose from. From budget priced third party, to fully comprehensive cover with everything

PHONE FREE.....
0800 850 750
between 8.30am and 9.30pm for an instant quotation, or immediate cover.

...GET A FREE TORCH LIGHT

Here's the nearest idea in lighting for a long time. This torch light is constantly charged from batteries in the discreet wall mounting. When removed, it automatically provides a bright, penetrating beam. Perfect for the cupboard under the stairs... for the back or front door... and it's yours free, just for phoning today.

..... AND FREE MEMBERSHIP OF NATIONAL BREAKDOWN

Become a comprehensive policyholder, and you qualify for Roadside Assistance from National Breakdown — free. (And they were voted the fastest and most courteous in a recent survey.) It's an integral part of the level of service that we believe Preferred drivers are entitled to.

The terms of our offer are guaranteed if you apply by the date shown below. And, if we exceed the offer, we'll refund the difference (subject to a maximum of £100).

from emergency hotel accommodation and car hire taken care of... Preferred have a policy at the price you want to pay. And be assured, our national team of claims specialists mean we can usually settle claims within a few days, should you be unlucky enough to be involved in an accident.

Call or write now, for a free quotation. Whether your insurance is due, or you're planning ahead, just phone to see how much you can save. We'll give you a rapid answer, and send your super free gift. Or complete the application for more information. And remember, the free National Breakdown membership waiting for new comprehensive policyholders. So ensure you reply promptly.

PREFERRED Assurance Company Ltd

Preferred Assurance Co Ltd, 302 Leam Road, Leamington, Surrey GU16 3HG. Tel 01926 881 666. Part of a major independent group with over 100 years of experience in insurance. Members of the Association of British Insurers and the Insurance Ombudsman Bureau.

— POST BY MAR 12th FOR YOUR FREE QUOTATION, AND FREE NATIONAL BREAKDOWN OPPORTUNITY.

FREEPOST. We pay your stamp

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY IN BLOCK CAPITALS

FACTS ABOUT YOURSELF

Full name (Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms) _____

Address _____

Post Code _____

Daytime _____ Evening _____

Telephone No. (on card on back of order) _____

FACTS ABOUT YOUR CAR(S)

	CAR 1	CAR 2
Exact Make & Model (include GT/GE, etc.)		
Engine capacity		
Year of Manufacture		
Registration Number		
Estimated mileage for next 12 months		
Present insurance rating		

FACTS ABOUT YOUR PRESENT INSURANCE

My present policy expires on _____ For Car 2 _____

At my last renewal, my No Claims Discount was: Car 1 ☐ Car 2 ☐

My present insurer is _____

WHO WILL BE THE DRIVER(S) OF EACH CAR?

Name	Date of Birth	No. yrs. full UK Licence	Occupation
CAR 1 Principal Driver			
Secondary Driver			
CAR 2 Principal Driver			
Secondary Driver			

MORE ABOUT YOU AND YOUR CAR:

1. Do you require cover for any driver other than those named?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Do you have the vehicle used by you or any of the named drivers for more than 2 days per week?	Car 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Do you have the vehicle used as a company car?	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Any business purpose whatsoever? (please give precise details)	Car 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Have you been released under insurance at any time?	<input type="checkbox"/>		

IMPORTANT: If you answered "YES" to any question please give details and information of any accidents, car hire or breakdown on a separate piece of paper.

POST TO: Preferred Assurance Company Ltd., FREEPOST, Camberley, Surrey GU15 3BR (No stamp required)

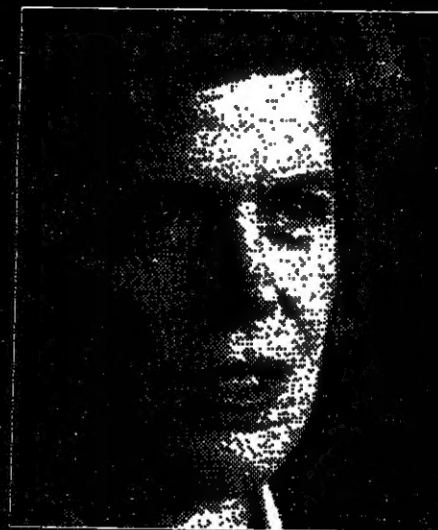
SENSIBLE PREMIUMS FOR SENSIBLE DRIVERS

'We know for certain that HIV, the virus which causes AIDS, can be spread by sexual intercourse from man to man, man to woman and from woman to man. It is also spread by sharing infected needles and syringes during drug abuse.'



SIR DONALD ACHESON
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

'People can have the virus for up to ten years without knowing it and during that time they can pass it on through sexual intercourse to others.'



PROFESSOR CATHERINE PECKHAM
PROFESSOR OF
PAEDIATRIC EPIDEMIOLOGY
INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, LONDON

'I have a patient who is an 18 year old student and she became infected through sexual intercourse with her one and only boyfriend.'



PROFESSOR MICHAEL ADLER
PROFESSOR OF
GENITO-URINARY MEDICINE
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, LONDON

The experts all agree that the spread of HIV will continue unless people take action to protect themselves and those they love. Casual sex can be risky. Reducing the number of sexual partners and using condoms lessens the risk of infection. Injecting drug users should never share needles and syringes.

For further information and confidential advice about AIDS, Freephone the 24-hour National AIDS Helpline on 0800 567 123.



Atlan deal I politic disagre

Plans to build a new airport at Heathrow have been rejected by the House of Commons. The decision was made by a vote of 241 to 199. The government had hoped to build a new airport at Heathrow to replace the existing one, which is overcrowded. The new airport would be built on a site near Heathrow, and would be able to handle more aircraft than the existing one. The government had hoped to build the new airport by 2000, but the decision to reject the plans means that the government will have to find another way to deal with the problem of overcrowding at Heathrow.

Solicitors hit over conveyancing

The Law Society has warned that the conveyancing industry is facing a crisis. The society has said that the industry is facing a crisis because of the way in which solicitors are being paid. The society has said that the industry is facing a crisis because of the way in which solicitors are being paid. The society has said that the industry is facing a crisis because of the way in which solicitors are being paid. The society has said that the industry is facing a crisis because of the way in which solicitors are being paid.

Compensation

The government has announced a new compensation scheme for victims of the BSE epidemic. The scheme will provide compensation for victims of the BSE epidemic. The scheme will provide compensation for victims of the BSE epidemic. The scheme will provide compensation for victims of the BSE epidemic.

Energy

The government has announced a new energy policy. The policy will provide for the development of new energy sources. The policy will provide for the development of new energy sources. The policy will provide for the development of new energy sources.

هكذا من الأصل

Atlantic air deal hit by politicians' disagreement

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Plans to boost the number of trans-Atlantic air services and turn Manchester into an important British "gateway" airport have been thrown into disarray after a misunderstanding between Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Transport, and his American opposite number, Mr Sam Skinner.

Months of negotiations between British and American officials on the number of trans-Atlantic routes which could be flown by each country's airlines, appeared to have been settled in Washington last month after the two politicians had a series of private meetings.

Mr Parkinson claimed that under the agreement three American carriers would be able to fly to Manchester while Virgin Atlantic would be given rights to operate to Boston, and British Airways would have been allowed to link its Canadian services to others in the United States.

Mr Skinner even set a tentative date — March 14 — for a visit to London where he would sign the agreement, for which Manchester airport has been pressing for years.

When Mr Parkinson wrote formally to Mr Skinner outlining the deal as he saw it, however, Mr Skinner claimed he had agreed to no such thing.

As a result, the talks are virtually back to square one and the chances of a final agreement being signed within the next few weeks are slim.

Yesterday, Mr David Marshall, chairman of the Commons select committee on transport, said that he planned to set down questions for both oral and written answer about the progress of the bilateral talks.

"We have been concerned for some time that Mr Parkinson may sell out British interests to get a deal," he said.

"There is no doubt that British officials were pressing hard for a deal which would have given British airlines the right to pick up passengers in the United States in the same way that the American carriers can fly within Europe. We will want to question Mr Parkinson and ensure that he stands up for Britain."

Talks between officials had

been going on for months but had constantly broken down because, according to the British side, the Americans were unwilling to allow access to their internal network to British airlines.

The Americans, meanwhile, insisted that they should be given the right to fly to Manchester and fly more services in the main London airports.

After several abortive attempts at a compromise, Mr Parkinson last month flew to Washington and took control of the negotiations. Unusually, he insisted that most of the accompanying team from the Department of Transport were not present at the last meeting at the end of which he and Mr Skinner exchanged a "handshake" agreement.

The fine detail of the plan was to have been sorted out by officials, but when the fundamentals of the deal were sent to Washington, Mr Skinner denied making the agreement and suggested that Mr Parkinson had misunderstood him.

He claims he did not agree that British Airways could fly to American cities, having first picked up passengers in Canada, and that he wanted far more rights for American carriers to operate to London as well as to Manchester.

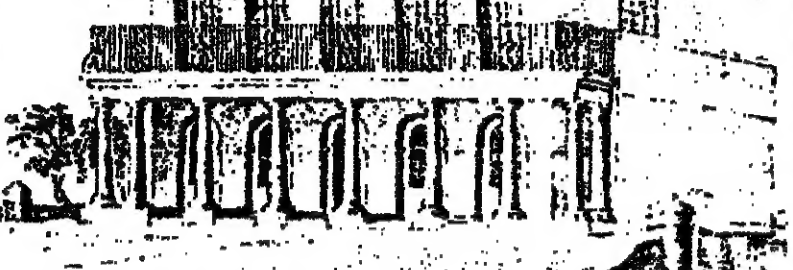
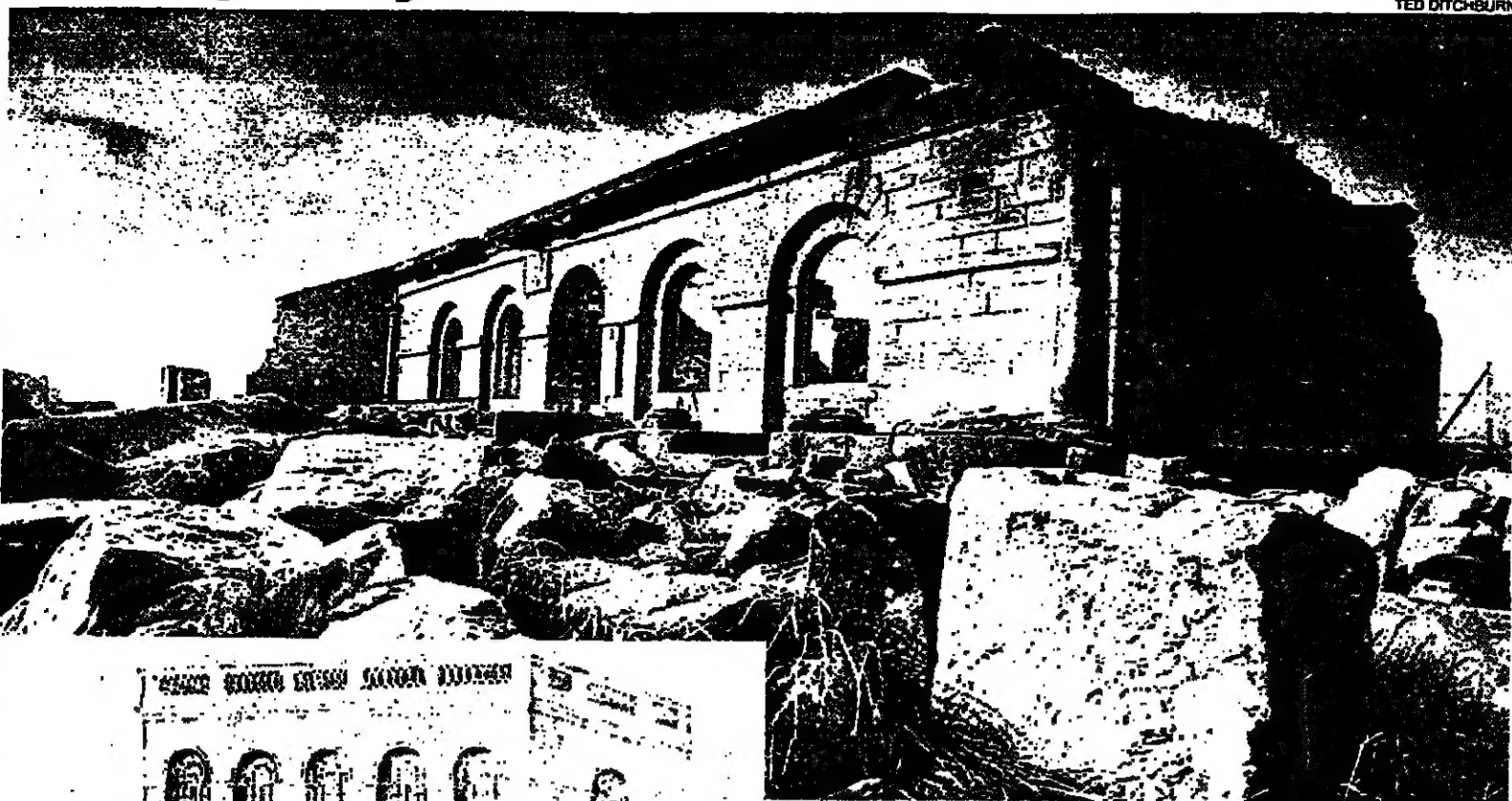
Now the deal, as seen by Mr Parkinson, which would have enabled Northwest Airlines to fly to Boston, Delta to operate to Atlanta from Manchester, and for the existing "unofficial" operation of American Airlines between Chicago and Manchester to be confirmed, has been thrown back into the melting pot.

Neither British airlines nor the British negotiators who had been arguing for greater access to the US market were keen on the Parkinson compromise because, they said, it still allowed far more American flights into Britain while winning little in return.

Officially, the Department of Transport remains optimistic that a deal will finally be struck. The Department of Transportation in Washington refused to comment except to say that the proposed visit by Mr Skinner was "still under discussion".

Georgian grandstand ruin to be restored

TED DITCHBURN



The last surviving Georgian grandstand in Britain at the old racecourse at Richmond, North Yorkshire, which is to be restored from its present ruined condition (above) to its original two-storey form (left) in a rescue package involving English Heritage and the Bristol-based Vivat Trust.

The grandstand, built by public subscription for £1,200 in 1775, was probably designed by John Carr, of

York, who built similar stands at York and Doncaster. It was used as an observation post in the last war.

The last races at the course were run in August 1981. Its galleys are still used by the trainer Mr J.W. Watts.

The former Richmond Corporation sold the land from its flat roof in the late 1940s. The first storey was demolished in the 1960s. Stones left on the site will be used in the reconstruction.

Car maker echoes call to boycott BR service

By Kevin Eason, Motoring Correspondent

Executives and managers at Lotus, the specialist sports car maker, have been told not to use the train for business travel because delays and cancellations were causing missed appointments.

The company disclosed yesterday that employees had been told to use their company cars or take budget air flights rather than use British Rail.

Mr Mike Kimberley, managing director, made the ruling after executives were late for or missed appointments because of the poor train service from Norwich.

The National Federation of Self Employed and Small Businesses has also issued a call to its members to boycott BR because of the poor service.

In the Federation's magazine *First Voice*, Mr David Mitchell, editor, said: "Quality and reliability, the cornerstones of our business life, are unknown to those who run the rail network."

It urged businesses to switch to private delivery firms, cars and buses.

BR chiefs have said they are about to go into the red for the first time in five years as the Government cuts subsidies, causing fares to rise an average nine per cent this year.

Solicitors hit back over conveyancing

By Frances Gibb, Legal Correspondent

The most ambitious marketing campaign ever undertaken by a profession will be unveiled this week when the Law Society of England and Wales announces plans to promote 60,000 solicitors in the conveyancing market.

The £250,000 campaign, to be officially launched on March 21, will involve the marketing of new conveyancing procedures, called the National Conveyancing Protocol. These are being adopted by solicitors in the face of the threat in the conveyancing field from the big lending institutions.

Every kind of publicity medium is being used in the campaign, devised by the Law Society with Ogilvy and Mather acting as PR consultants. As well as regional and national newspapers, the campaign will be promoted on radio, in cinemas, in post offices and may involve a national television advertisement — the society's first.

Miss Sue Stapeley said: "The protocol will give solicitors the edge when the financial institutions come into the conveyancing market under

the Government's legal reforms."

The Conveyancing Protocol has been promoted intensively in the past few months among the profession, with regional meetings attended by some 15,000 solicitors.

The main features of the protocol are the use of standard forms of contracts; a requirement that the search be made by the seller's solicitor at the seller's cost; and a new search validation scheme providing an indemnity for cases where there are problems arising over the period from the date of the search result until the date contracts are exchanged.

● The Court of Appeal is expected to hear a case this week which will test whether a child, aged six, is too young to give evidence. The case would set an important precedent in prosecutions of child abuse.

Lawyers for a man sentenced in September by the Central Criminal Court to eight years' jail for incest will ask the court to quash the conviction on the grounds that his daughter should have been ruled too young to testify.

Compensation call

The Government should carry out a complete overhaul of the system of compensation for victims of medical accidents, the Labour Party says today (Jill Sherman writes). Miss Harriet Harman, the shadow health minister, will try to insert a clause in the Government's NHS Bill giving victims an automatic right to compensation. The clause, which mirrors no-fault compensation schemes in countries such as New Zealand, will be debated in committee tomorrow.

Book ban plea

Scotland Yard has urged Bloomsbury Press not to publish *The Cocaine Kids*, a book about New York drug dealers which explains how "crack" is made.

Global greens

At least 100 million people are expected to be involved in the largest ever environmental event, Earth Day 1990, to be held on April 22 in 121 countries.

Fur fight

Twenty-seven people were arrested during a protest at a fur shop in Birmingham in which two coats worth a total of £2,000 were destroyed.

Energy centre

A £10 million national centre to promote the efficient use of energy is to be set up in Milton Keynes.

Rail shares

The North York Moors Railway, which claims to be Britain's most successful private line, is planning to issue shares to help finance improvements.

Bond winners

The winning National Savings Premium Bonds weekly prize draw numbers are: £100,000, 9MK 593312 (Exeter); £50,000, 5CB 234578 (Westminster); £25,000, 18YS 889899 (Surrey).

Every week Britain's supermarkets give us £230 million. Every week we manage to lose it.

By losing it, we mean taking the money from retailers and handing it on through the Post Office network.

This process is the backbone of Girobank's Business Deposit service. We believe it's the best means on offer for banking cash, cheque and credit card takings.

We're not alone. Included in the £39 billion we collect each year are the takings of most of the country's top retailers.

The hows and whys are very simple.

Girobank's links with the Post Office and its 20,000 branches provide a tailor-made outlet for dispensing cash, benefits, pensions and

so on. As a result, we can offer rates to set the competition's teeth on edge.

It's worth adding that, for depositing your takings, the sheer number of Post Offices out-convenience all the clearing banks put together.

Of course, there are many more strings to our bow.

Our clients include the likes of Associated British Foods, Bass, Gallaher and Mobil. Our expertise extends to comprehensive payroll, treasury and international services.

We'd be delighted to discuss any matter, but particularly our Business Deposit service.

Call us free on 0800 444 241 or return the

coupon and we'll present our argument. You'll discover it's refreshingly free of holes.

To: Gillian Dry, Girobank PLC, FREEPOST, London N1 9BR. (Block capitals please.)

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms _____

Title _____

Company Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Phone/STD _____

Turnover £M _____

G Girobank
BUSINESS BANKING

B/T/11

Bogus spouse rackets found

Seven London-based ethnic minority welfare agencies and six immigration advisers — two of them lawyers and one a justice of the peace — are helping to organize bogus marriages for immigration offenders, a year-long inquiry by immigration officers has discovered.

One agency was until recently located less than a mile from the Immigration Service's main central London offices at Isis House in south London.

Senior immigration officers believe that the investigation, codenamed Operation Goldring, has only scratched the surface of a lucrative trade which could be allowing several thousand immigration offenders a year to trick the Home Office into granting them residence rights.

The trade involves offenders paying up to £2,000 to marry British citizens, who are usually already married. Some of the British citizens who have been paid to go through marriages of convenience are female prostitutes or unemployed men. In one case, a prison officer at Brixton jail, south London, was found to have acted as a spouse in a sham marriage.

The trade also involves immigration offenders paying to "marry" people who have taken on the identities of British citizens by obtaining copies of birth certificates. In several cases, Immigration Officers have had to tell British citizens their names have been used as spouses in marriage ceremonies.

Operation Goldring's existence became known last year after two widely publicized trials in London and Manchester. In one it was revealed that a British woman had "married" 30 different west African men. The inquiry was ordered after registrars in several towns reported the same brides, bridegrooms and



A year-long inquiry found widespread immigration fraud, Jamie Dettmer writes.

witnesses appearing at different weddings, sometimes in the same week.

While the Manchester and London cases were widely reported, the scale of the sham marriage abuse is only just coming to light. According to the confidential Operation Goldring report, a copy of which is in *The Times*, 1,600 Ghanaians and Nigerians in 1988 alone were allowed to stay on the basis of sham marriages. A further 800 Ghanaians and Nigerians who married in 1988 have either had their stay in Britain extended on the basis of suspected bogus marriages or are applying for an extension.

Another 2,635 West Africans probably went through bogus marriages but have not applied for leave to remain. "The logic behind not applying to benefit from the fraud appears to be that some West African offenders will only use the marriage as a 'long stop' to prevent removal from Britain if apprehended," the report says.

Altogether "potentially 5,000 marriages worthy of

investigation may have taken place in 1988 between West Africans and British citizens".

Although Operation Goldring concentrated on dubious weddings involving west African nationals, immigration officers are convinced the abuse is widespread among many other nationalities.

According to the Goldring report, dozens of "isolated" rackets are being investigated by police. The report speaks of investigations in Walthamstow, Leyton, East Ham, Acton and Mitcham in London and in Birmingham and Birkenhead.

The 40-page report is peppered with complaints about the lack of resources available to cope with the abuse.

It says fewer than 4 per cent of applications from Ghanaians and Nigerians seeking permission to remain or settle in Britain on the basis of marriage are refused, despite the likelihood that at least 50 per cent of the applications are linked with sham weddings.

"The reluctance of Immigration Service enforcement staff to take on marriage enquiries due to other commitments and resource constraints, no doubt contributed to the upsurge in this type of abuse."

Immigration officers found also discovered the existence of blank Ghanaian divorce certificates were circulating in London. "The applicants frequently state to the Immigration Officer upon arrival that they are married in their country of origin to demonstrate their incentive to return home. They subsequently marry British citizens and quickly provide divorce documents purportedly from Ghana. We formed the impression that these documents had either been stolen and sent from Ghana, or were complete forgeries manufactured in the United Kingdom."



The Central Register of Births and Deaths at St Catherine's House, from where the birth certificate copies are obtained.

Teams collect certificate copies

By Jamie Dettmer

One of the most disturbing aspects of Operation Goldring is the light it casts on the ease with which people can obtain copies of birth certificates and use them to "marry off" British citizens to immigration offenders.

On almost any weekday, teams of West Africans and Asians can be seen applying for dozens of birth certificate copies at the Central Register of Births and Deaths at St Catherine's House in London. Some copies, costing £5 each, are destined for sham marriage rackets, others to provide an immigration offender with a new "official" identity.

Many offenders use the copies to apply for credit cards, national insurance numbers and even passports.

"It is possible that anybody could one day discover that not only are they in debt for several thousand pounds, but also that they are married to an immigration offender about whom they know nothing," the Operation Goldring report says.

"We have encountered a number of cases where we have had to inform British citizens, some of whom are

already married, that they have a West African 'spouse'. Quite naturally, these people are deeply disturbed."

The report cites the case of a young British woman who had to be informed by the Immigration Service that she "married" a Mr Primpong, a West African student.

"Whilst in the process of pursuing an appeal against a refusal to extend his stay as a student, Mr Primpong lodged an application to remain on the basis of marriage to a Miss Collins. After a considerable amount of detective work the real Miss Collins was located. She was horrified to discover that she was now married to Mr Primpong, given that she had never met this man."

The report adds: "Even more perturbed were her parents, who lived nearby and whom we had contacted in order to lead us to Miss Collins in the first place. Her father suggested that he might take the matter up with his MP and was outraged that his daughter's identity could be abused in this way."

In another case, man who had worked for British Nuclear Fuels in Blackpool was told that he had "officially" married a West African woman he had not met. "Miss Ashiety claimed to be living

with her British husband but home visits always resulted in him being 'out'. Police attempts to trace the husband, Paul Hickton, failed but we eventually tracked him down. He works in Blackpool and has never been to London; his identity had been fraudulently used. As a result of our evidence Miss Ashiety made a supervised departure to Ghana, following service of a notice of intention to deport."

Birth certificate abuse has always been available for the unscrupulous. It was described in 1971 by Frederick Forsyth in his thriller, *The Day of the Jackal*. However, officials at St Catherine's suspect there has been a big increase in the fraudulent use of certificates in recent years and that at least 4,000 copies a year are being used by immigration rackets.

Last December, the Government published a Green Paper recommending ways of tightening up on birth certificate abuses. It argued that applicants for copies should have to say why they want one — or several — and to provide various proofs of identity.

However, two weeks ago in a White Paper, ministers recommended that the system should not be changed.

'Classes' to help frauds

The Operation Goldring report makes clear that it would be hard to prove in court that any suspect agencies or advisers arranged bogus marriages.

It notes the only way to secure evidence would be to ask the police to search offices for documentary evidence. But "many documents held by such agencies are arguably subject to legal privilege". However, Immigration Officers found some documents casting light on the role of one suspect agency.

The documents, detailing the questions likely to be asked by Home Office interviewers, were found hidden in an illegal immigrant's flat. The woman gave a false address to the marriage registrar when she apparently married a British citizen.

One of the documents was given to the woman at one of the "lessons" run by the agency rehearsing Home Office interviews. The agency also supplied a rough model letter to be sent to the Home Office. It contained the kind of grammatical errors likely from someone with little command of English.

It said: "Dear Sir/Madam, Revealing the way I feel for my wife is a very personal matter indeed, but since I have no choice, I can gladly and proudly say my wife and I have no intention on ever having a separation. Being I am not the type of man to write any feelings on paper, to your question, yes I am a very happy married man."

The eight-page "crib sheet" listed the kind of questions that could be expected at a Home Office interview: Name of husband/wife, names of other members of the family, star signs, the names of best friends, favourite food, favourite television programmes and favourite music, colour of the toothpaste usually used by partner, partner's normal bedtime, partner's dress size, and where the couple met.

Code of practice for journalists

Press Council's 16 points tackle race, accuracy, privacy, fact and intrusion

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

The first code of practice for journalists drawn up by the Press Council is due to be agreed tomorrow and come into force from Thursday.

The final 16-point document follows two months of consultation between the self-regulatory body, chaired by Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, newspaper industry organisations and public bodies, including the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Campaign for Homosexual Reform.

Three suggested changes to the council's original blueprint concerning the highly sensitive topics of treatment of crime and discrimination on the grounds of sex and religion have not been included. Instead, "such issues will be given further consideration after the adoption and publication of the code."

The recommendation to publish a code reflecting commonly accepted principles of good journalistic practice was contained in a report by an internal Press Council committee set up last year to review the body's future role and function.

The original code recommended by the report published in December has undergone several changes, without disturbing its broad thrust. It will stress that unethical conduct jeopardises the freedom of the press. The

code's 16 points recommended for adoption by Mr Blom-Cooper and a small committee are:

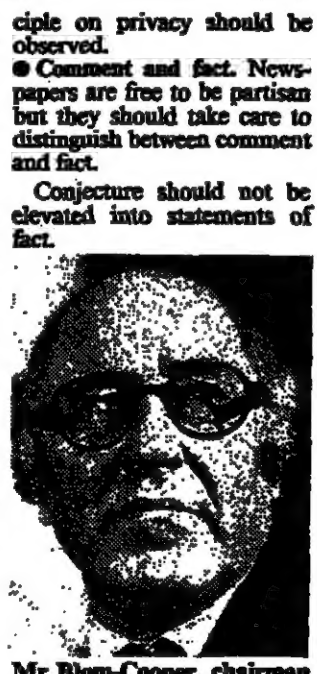
- Accuracy. It is the duty of newspapers not to publish deliberately or recklessly inaccuracies or statements designed to mislead, and to correct promptly and with due prominence significant inaccuracies which they have published, or misleading statements for which they are responsible, apologizing for these where appropriate.
- Opportunities to reply. It is the general duty of newspapers to allow a fair opportunity for reply when reasonably called for. In particular, it is the duty of newspapers to allow people or bodies they attack editorially a reasonable opportunity to reply.
- Privacy. Publishing information about the private lives of individuals without their consent is not acceptable unless publication is in the public interest (not synonymous with merely being of interest to the public) overriding the right of privacy.

It is the duty of editors to ensure that inquiries into people's private lives are not undertaken and information or pictures about their private lives are not published, unless inquiry or publication can be justified as being necessary in the public interest. The Press Council's declaration of principle on privacy should be observed.

● Subterfuge. Newspapers and journalists serving them should use straightforward means to obtain information or pictures.

Their use of subterfuge can be justified only to obtain material which ought to be published in the public interest and could not be obtained by other means.

● Payment for articles. Payments or offers of payment for stories, pictures or information, should not be made to witnesses or potential witnesses in current criminal proceedings. Or to people engaged in crime or their associates, except where the material concerned ought to be published in the public interest, and the payment is necessary to enable this to be done.



Mr Blom-Cooper, chairman of the Press Council.

The Press Council's declaration of principle on payment for articles should be observed.

● Intrusion into grief. Newspapers and journalists serving them should in general refrain from intruding into personal grief. In cases involving grief, inquiries should be carried out and approaches made with sympathy and discretion.

● Innocent relatives. Newspapers should avoid identifying relatives of persons convicted or accused of crime unless the reference to them is directly relevant to the matter reported.

● Interviewing children. Journalists should not normally interview a child under the age of 16 in the absence of, or without the consent of, a parent or other adult who is responsible for the child.

● Children in sex cases. Newspapers should not even where the law permits it, identify children under the age of 16 as victims (except in homicide cases) witnesses or defendants in cases concerning sexual offences.

● Rape victims. Newspapers should not identify victims of rape, or publish material likely to contribute to such identification.

● Pictures. Newspapers should refrain from publishing pictures which needlessly exacerbate grief or cause distress.

● Race and colour. Newspapers should not publish material likely to encourage discrimination on grounds of race, or colour, and should avoid reference to people's race or colour in prejudicial or pejorative contexts unless they are directly relevant to the story.

● Financial journalism. Journalists should not use for their own profit financial information they receive in advance of its general publication. The Press Council's declaration of principle on financial journalism should be observed.

● Hospitals. Journalists making inquiries of hospitals or similar institutions should identify themselves to a responsible official before entering, except in very rare cases where information which ought to be disclosed could not otherwise be obtained.

● Confidential sources. Journalists have an obligation to protect confidential sources of information.

Half-term smiles masked by some inscrutable fun

ADRIAN BROOKS



Alexandra Jackson, aged six, took part in a programme at the weekend of traditional Chinese New Year activities to celebrate the Year of the Horse. The Commonwealth Institute in London organized a morning for children of all nationalities to make ancient Chinese opera masks. Under the eye of a Chinese mask-making expert youngsters were shown how to make and decorate masks as part of a workshop for the children of readers of *The Times* in the festive atmosphere of the Museum Store in the Covent Garden Piazza.

Auction fight of the ski slopes

Sotheby's emerged victorious yesterday after fighting with Christie's for saleroom dominance in San Moritz.

The Swiss resort is a major stopping-point on the jet-set's winter calendar and Sotheby's has held successful jewellery sales there for 15 years.

Christie's, showing an aggressive edge, moved in for the first time this year and held jewellery and expensive watch sales ahead of the opposition, taking £7.3 million.

Sotheby's reasserted itself during the weekend at the Hotel Kulm, where 718 lots of jewellery were 85 per cent sold for a total in excess of £10 million.

A spokeswoman said: "It was a good atmosphere and the total was the second highest we have ever achieved in San Moritz."

The glitterati and the gemstone dealers mixed in the saleroom and the top price of

SALE ROOM

John Shaw

£7,040,000 (£2,771,653) was paid by Moussieff Jewellers of London and Geneva for a 20.62 carat unmounted fancy pink diamond, the fifth largest offered at auction.

Fancy pink diamonds are considered among the rarest and most desirable of all gemstones. Intense competition is ensured when one comes to auction.

Two other unmounted diamonds made the second and third highest prices; a step-cut stone of 21.82 carats took £726,000 (£285,826), and a pear-shaped stone of 10.06 carats was sold to a private buyer at £516,000 (£242,519).

Diamonds and "signed" pieces of jewellery were much

sought after like a sapphire and diamond cluster ring by Tiffany, which went for £462,000 (£181,889) to a Geneva dealer. The sapphire was said to be Burmese.

● A Jasper Johns alphabet study made the top price of \$572,000 (£334,502) at Christie's sale of contemporary art in Park Avenue, New York. The classic example of the entire alphabet in black chalk from 1959 is one of his works containing letters of the alphabet or numbers for which demand is strong.

The sale made \$11,582,890 (£6,773,619), with 90 per cent sold. It also saw demand for pictures by Joan Mitchell and Jean Michel Basquiat. Mitchell had two pictures in the top five lots, the most expensive being "Summer Slide", an abstract from 1960-61 which made \$418,000 (£244,444). Basquiat's "Thermopolae" sold for \$319,000 (£186,549).

Profligate waste of talent that perturbs no one

Whitehall Brief

Ms Evelyn Brodie is senior assistant director of Morgan Grenfell. She is an economist by trade, knows how the numbers run and how boardrooms work. It is easy to imagine her adding value to any number of other organisations — public and private — whose business is the command of money.

In Ms Brodie's case you could add that she is a vivacious power-dresser, a description only half of which you would apply to Mr Alan Healey, a managerial type who is just about to take over as chief executive of Cheshire County Council. If his double-breasted city suit is uniform, he shares Ms Brodie's evident cleverness and marketability.

The two have something in common. Both have left the Civil Service without any inquiries into why. Ms Brodie, once in the Treasury, departed from the Cabinet Office for the private sector. Mr Healey is about to leave the Treasury's Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency.

Both failed to have their arms twisted, their loyalties appealed to, money dangled in front of them, promises made about their future careers... Would IBM or British Telecom be so passive?

Whitehall's indifference to its loss might be because this pair were not impressive civil servants — a suggestion to which their track records give the lie. Or it could be that the Civil Service is so awash with talent, especially female talent, that it can afford to be profligate; it has so many bright economists and information technology specialists, it can let them go.

Conservative ministers have on occasion said it's no bad thing if civil servants get out of public administration into the "real world". But the fact is that ministers pay little or no attention to managerial questions, leaving them to permanent secretaries to consider. And even the most enthusiastic of anti-public sector ministers tend to enter a caveat — that it's imperative that some of the civil servants come

back at high levels. That, of course, never happens; the permanent secretaries do not relish the competition.

The brutal answer to why Whitehall does not bother about its personnel losses is that it doesn't care. The Civil Service has no tradition of personnel management at the centre worth speaking of. In the Treasury, personnel is for cissies: there is no one at the centre of the web worrying about losing the best and the brightest.

The low esteem in which personnel work is held can be illustrated by the fact that the one bit of Whitehall with personnel (the Management and Personnel Office) was abolished. Some of its functions passed to the Treasury where, typically, they were sidelined — given to a woman to do. That woman, Dame Anne Mueller, made a list of raising the status of personnel work, but she has now been allowed to retire without being replaced.

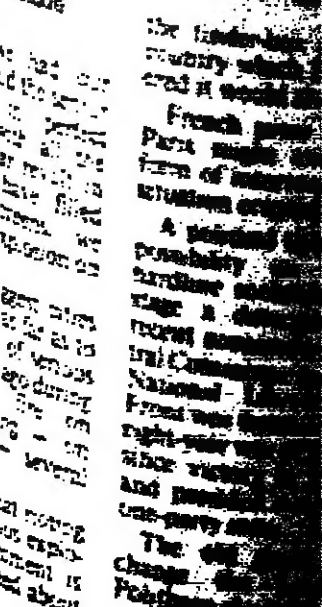
Officially, Whitehall would deny

all the above. We have "establishment officers" in each department, they would say. Sir Robin Butler, the Head of the Civil Service, has advisers who keep him abreast of who is doing what and who deserves promotion. But these officials are amateurs. They rarely have the benefit of the management training routinely available in the private sector and elsewhere in the public sector. As a result, promotion is often an elaborate game of Chinese checkers, with no attempt made at a rigorous fitting of available talent and open positions.

If that sounds harsh, watch this space as officials have a flutter on who will be the next permanent secretary. The only question worth putting is: will he be the man (there is only one woman with a fighting chance) thrown up by the machine or the person selected by the answerless personnel function. The answer is plain.

David Walker

"I think, therefore IBM."



هكذا من الأمل

Mandela orders end to spiral of violence among rival blacks

From Nicholas Beeston, Durban

The sweltering midday sun, outside Durban's King's Park stadium, but his conciliatory message and call for peace was at times greeted in silence.

Over the weekend at least six Front supporters were shot dead near Durban and an anonymous pamphlet calling for continued fighting was circulated the day before Mr Mandela's arrival.

"In the last few years of my imprisonment my greatest burden, my deepest suffering, was caused by reports that reached me of terrible things happening to you people in Natal," he said.

"If we do not bring a halt to the conflict we will be in great danger of corrupting the proud legacy of our struggle. We endanger the peace process in the whole country."

Although he said that some tribal chiefs in South Africa had collaborated with the white regime, he refrained from making any direct criticism of Inkatha and its leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He added that while fundamental differences remained between the two sides, any non-discriminatory political organization would be allowed to operate in a future South Africa.

But he ruled out the possibility that Natal would be granted a special status in any future settlement.

"We extend the hand of peace to Inkatha and hope that it might one day be possible to share a platform with Chief Buthelezi," he said.

The ANC leader particularly stressed the importance of unity within the ranks of the blacks in South Africa until a non-racial democratic state could be established.

Mr Mandela also paid tribute to the Zulu nation for its historic struggle against "imperialism" which he dated back to the defeat of British forces at the battle of Isandlwana in 1879 by King Cetshwayo.

"Our youth has been the shock troops of our struggle," he told the crowd, made up mainly of teenagers. "Our youth must be ready to demonstrate the same perfect discipline as the armies of (Zulu) King Shaka."

He also praised the role of Natal's influential Indian community in the fight against apartheid and condemned the spate of attacks against Indians in Durban.

"We are extremely disturbed by recent acts of violence against our Indian compatriots," he said.

Mr Mandela went on to Bloemfontein to address another rally. Today he is expected to meet South African business leaders at his home in Soweto. Tomorrow he will leave South Africa for the first time in 27 years when he sets off to Lusaka for talks with the exiled ANC leadership.

Letters, page 15

Windowless world limits shanty-town horizons

From Gavin Bell, Crossroads, Cape Province

Selma Mbalo has a narrow perspective of the changing South Africa from her home without windows in Crossroads, a black settlement near Cape Town.

The view from her door is a sea of flimsy wooden and corrugated iron shacks - a squalor in a dusty wasteland.

The wooden door is the most solid feature of what Selma calls her "house". It is an army of shacks where she has been living for four years with her son, aged 21, her brother and sister-in-law, and a fluctuating number of infants. The new South Africa is a few yards away, in a private development of small bungalows where a fortunate few have managed to rise above the deprivation.

The three types of abode represent the cycle of life in Crossroads. Squatters arriving from the tribal homelands build shacks in the shanty-town, are evicted to make way for housing projects, and given tents until a low-cost home becomes available for rent or purchase.

It is the kind of environment where one might expect hostility towards whites in their affluent suburbs a few miles away but, apart from a few highly-politicized youths, bitterness is curiously absent.

Most are good-natured people with three priorities - a decent place to live, a steady job, and a proper education for their children. The importance of politics in achieving these goals is dimly perceived, and the mechanics of power-sharing with whites hardly at all. It is enough that President de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela are working it out, and with luck and God's help all will be well.

The complexities of ending the state of emergency, releasing political prisoners, and constitutional guarantees for minorities are lost on Selma. She has more immediate concerns: "It is not nice to stay here, winter is much too cold. We have blankets, but they get wet and every morning you wake up your head is very sore." But she is happy Mr Mandela is free, and has faith in Mr de Klerk: "Everybody is talking very well of Mr de Klerk, and maybe everything will be OK. He must look after the people." Her brother Jack says: "When you get money, you can make your life better, but when you got no money you can't do nothing. Too much of people don't work, so how can you have houses and shoes for your children? I think Mandela is a good man, and God must go with Mr de Klerk surely, so they can make it better."

Most of Jack's monthly salary of £180 as a truck-driver goes to support his three children and nine sisters in his native Transkei, but his tent is as clean and habitable as humanly possible. The "living room", curtained off from sleeping areas, has a couch with a hand-woven cover and a threadbare carpet. A vase of fresh flowers sits on a side-table.

William Dimalisile earns roughly the same as a fork-lift driver, but he has fewer mouths to feed, and three years ago he scraped together £115 for a deposit on a two-bedroom bungalow a few steps from Jack's tent. The house is simply furnished, but comfortable and clean, a replica of larger homes in middle-class white suburbs.

"It's a struggle, and there's nothing to spare, but Mr de Klerk made our dreams come true by letting Mandela out and now they're going to be busy and organizing everything right," he said.

"I think it's important every person should vote, because if you have a white man in power he will look only on his side, and if you have a black man he will look on his side, so you need the two to look after everybody."

Crossroads, the scene of savage factional fighting a few years ago, has a long way to go. Squatters' shacks were burnt to the ground last week. But the remarkable will to build rather than destroy survives.

Selma sweeps her carpet and lives in hope. "Maybe now sometime we have a house with windows."

● The mechanics of power-sharing with whites are thought unimportant ●

State polls will put Gandhi's party leadership to the test

From Christopher Thomas, Delhi

Mr Rajiv Gandhi's survival as leader of the Congress (I) Party is being severely tested as he braces for another blow to his prestige in crucial state elections tomorrow.

Cracks in the party have grown increasingly serious amid a stream of defections by senior and junior Congress leaders. There is widespread anger that Mr Gandhi has done nothing to rejuvenate the party after November's general election defeat.

The real challenge to Congress's towering authority comes from the rise of Hindu fundamentalism, which looks certain to make a significant advance after tomorrow's polls in eight states across northern and western India.

The much-resented secessionist movement in Kashmir, the only Muslim-majority state, has significantly boosted the popularity of the right-wing Hindu group, the Bharatiya Janata Party. It stands a good chance of seizing control of the powerful state of Madhya Pradesh and the smaller state of Himachal Pradesh, adjoining Kashmir.

The big western state of Maharashtra could fall to an alliance of the Bharatiya Janata Party and Shiv Sena - a pro-Hindu party based in Bombay, whose aggressive fundamentalism feeds on virulent anti-Muslim sentiment. India's 100 million Muslims view its advance with deep alarm.

The rising appeal of fundamentalism stands in the way of the Congress party's struggle to regain its former pre-eminent position. Without the magic name of Gandhi at its head Congress would probably split. But even if Mr Gandhi does survive, the party could suffer for want of decisive leadership.

Apart from testing Mr Gandhi's fortunes, the elections will be a referendum on the National Front Government that took power in December. The Administration is an uneasy amalgam of opposites, with the right-wing Hindu party on one end and the communists on the other, each propping up the minority Janata Dal (People's Party) Government in Parliament.

The real power behind the Government is the Bharatiya Janata Party. Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the Prime Minister, a moderate, is plainly uncomfortable with having to rely on the Hindu party to keep his government afloat. Strains do exist, but there is every possibility that the Administration will survive.

Various political permutations are being discussed if Congress does get a drubbing tomorrow. There is serious talk of a post-election realignment of centrist forces, embracing elements both of Congress and Janata Dal, perhaps with the present prime minister as its leader.

Leading article, page 15

Algeria's 'revolution' has changed only the rhetoric

From Susan MacDonald, Algiers

"Thank God that we had our revolution in 1988," said the senior government official in perfect French. "Otherwise, with all the vivid images of popular revolt in Eastern Europe that have filled Algerian television screens, we would now have a real explosion on our hands."

Others in Algeria's biggest cities and towns would not go as far as to thank God for the week of serious rioting almost 17 months ago during which troops opened fire on rampaging youths, killing - on conservative estimates - several hundred people.

Nor is it certain that that rioting precludes a far more serious explosion. The French Government is known to be very concerned about the tinder-box atmosphere in this country which France once considered it would always govern.

French press reports claim that Paris might even consider some form of intervention if the delicate situation erupted into open strife.

A political upheaval is a distinct possibility on Thursday, when headline socialists are expected to stage a determined challenge to recent economic reforms at a Central Committee meeting of the ruling National Liberation Front. The Front was formed to fight the brutal eight-year war of independence and, since victory in 1962, has created and presided over a socialist-style one-party state.

The old guard also wants to change the reformist-dominated Politburo elected in December.

The main problem for those who took to the streets in 1988 is that everything and nothing has changed since.

"If the rioting and killing had happened today in the wake of Eastern Europe," said an Algerian businessman, "the Government could not possibly have survived."

To enable Algerians to absorb this truth as they watch popular uprisings in Eastern Europe, what officials previously played down as "the events of 1988" have now been upgraded to "the 1988 revolution".

The intention is to give Algerians the impression that they were ahead of their time. Their "revolution", however, is being conducted from the top. President Chadli has pushed through a new Constitution. On paper, the one-party state has gone, with 20 new political parties recognized. But no elections have yet been held. Not only the Government but also the National Assembly are wholly composed of Front members.

President Chadli talks of the need for national unity, and has put opposition figures in government.

But Mr Hocine Ait Ahmed, an original Front leader now returned from exile, has publicly demanded that the assembly be dissolved and elections held.

The powerful armed forces, told under the new Constitution to retire to their barracks, have also let it be known that they will not stand by if the democratic process fails or the rising tide of Islamic extremism in Algeria becomes too powerful.

Since the Islamic Salvation Front became the only legalized Islamic party in the Maghreb, it has gathered behind it an ever-increasing tide of supporters dissatisfied with their way of life. Friday sermons at the main Algiers mosques controlled by the Islamic Salvation Front, the strongest opposition party, have appealed for unity among its activists.

The youths who in 1988 ran wild in protest against unemployment, rising food prices and corruption are still waiting for someone to find them work and a place to live. With an Algerian wit that denotes the continuing blend of Arab and French culture, they are nicknamed the "hetistes" ("wallers"). The French suffix has been tacked onto the Arabic for "wall".

But we cannot disguise the disillusionment being so ably exploited by the Islamic Salvation Front. Algeria's neighbours are fearful of the consequences.

Election in Nicaragua

A confident Ortega courts US approval

From Charles Bremner, Managua

Under the gaze of a galaxy of foreign observers, ranging from former US President Jimmy Carter to Mrs Bianca Jagger, Nicaragua's voters delivered their first democratic verdict yesterday on President Ortega, and on the Sandinista Government that has steered the country into revolutionary socialism and through a decade of civil war and conflict with the United States.

Whoever is proclaimed winner of the presidential and legislative elections after the count today, the contest is expected to redeem Nicaragua from its status as an outlaw in the US back yard and turn it into a more traditional impoverished Latin country eager for American assistance.

Senior Ortega, supremely confident of victory, spent the weekend telling foreign journalists that he envisaged an end to the Contra rebel army and rapid rapprochement with Washington once the vote confirmed the legitimacy of his Government. "It's time for a new chapter, for putting aside the quarrels," he said.

Senior Ortega said he hoped that President Bush would attend his inauguration: "The door is open to him."

A curious but typically Latin American paradox governed the campaign: the Sandinistas endlessly reviled the *Yanquis* as the source of all their evils while courting their approval. Not since the revolution 10 years ago have so many Americans and other foreigners been swarming round Nicaragua as they did this weekend.

In dusty villages and crumbling towns across this dirt-poor little state, citizens were bemused to find clusters of clip-board-wielding experts and other scrutineers with armbands whose presence testified to the extraordinary international interest in ensuring that they had a fair chance to choose between the Sandinistas and the motley American-backed coalition grouped behind Señora Violeta Chamorro.

Although opinion polls showed the Sandinistas heading for a clear victory, the uncertainties of voting in a country with no democratic experience made predictions hazardous. Voters swarmed to the polling stations in the early hours amid clear signs that the Sandinistas had marshalled a vast army of workers and fleets of lorries to ferry and in some streets of the capital, Managua, Sandinista People's Army lorries emblazoned with "Vote Daniel" stickers transported soldiers to polling stations.

More than 6,000 foreigners were accredited as poll observers, one for every 270 eligible voters. Among them was a battalion of minor show-business celebrities, including Mick Jagger's former wife (a Nicaraguan by birth), and actors and writers from America and Europe. Dozens of foreign left-wing groups also supervised the voting, among them a British "solidarity" outfit that has painted an impressive mural bearing a slogan that Nicaraguans find somewhat puzzling: "No poll tax aquí (here)".

Leading the poll monitoring were teams from the United Nations and the Organization of American States as well as 35 from Mr Carter's centre for peace studies in Atlanta.

The former President, who brought with him two dozen American congressmen and other dignitaries, including Mr Jim Wright, the former House Speaker, proclaimed the nine-month campaign a remarkable success. The playing field may not have been quite level, but the opposition had been given the opportunity to get its message across, Mr Carter said.

Mr Carter, who has emerged in recent years as a respected mediator, said that he was concerned by the risk of tension in the aftermath of such an acrimonious race. The government party has consistently depicted Señora Chamorro's coalition as a band of traitors and fools selling out their country to the United States.

Mr Elliot Richardson, the veteran former US Cabinet member who is heading the UN observer team, also gave his imprimatur to the campaign, a stamp of approval required of the Sandinistas as a condition of the Central American peace accords. "Although not free of significant flaws, the process has worked on the whole remarkably well," he said yesterday. Mr Richardson said he had tried hard to think of ways to beat the system in these polls and "I haven't yet been able to come up with a good scheme."

"While it is unlikely that there will be even small instances of manipulation or fraud, it's even more unlikely that this will occur on any significant scale," Mr Richardson, a former Attorney General, said.

Bush administration officials remain sceptical, however.

President Ortega greeting former President Carter in Managua on the eve of elections likely to endorse the Sandinistas.

country with no democratic experience made predictions hazardous. Voters swarmed to the polling stations in the early hours amid clear signs that the Sandinistas had marshalled a vast army of workers and fleets of lorries to ferry and in some streets of the capital, Managua, Sandinista People's Army lorries emblazoned with "Vote Daniel" stickers transported soldiers to polling stations.

More than 6,000 foreigners were accredited as poll observers, one for every 270 eligible voters. Among them was a battalion of minor show-business celebrities, including Mick Jagger's former wife (a Nicaraguan by birth), and actors and writers from America and Europe. Dozens of foreign left-wing groups also supervised the voting, among them a British "solidarity" outfit that has painted an impressive mural bearing a slogan that Nicaraguans find somewhat puzzling: "No poll tax aquí (here)".

Leading the poll monitoring were teams from the United Nations and the Organization of American States as well as 35 from Mr Carter's centre for peace studies in Atlanta.

The former President, who brought with him two dozen American congressmen and other dignitaries, including Mr Jim Wright, the former House Speaker, proclaimed the nine-month campaign a remarkable success. The playing field may not have been quite level, but the opposition had been given the opportunity to get its message across, Mr Carter said.

Mr Carter, who has emerged in recent years as a respected mediator, said that he was concerned by the risk of tension in the aftermath of such an acrimonious race. The government party has consistently depicted Señora Chamorro's coalition as a band of traitors and fools selling out their country to the United States.

Mr Elliot Richardson, the veteran former US Cabinet member who is heading the UN observer team, also gave his imprimatur to the campaign, a stamp of approval required of the Sandinistas as a condition of the Central American peace accords. "Although not free of significant flaws, the process has worked on the whole remarkably well," he said yesterday. Mr Richardson said he had tried hard to think of ways to beat the system in these polls and "I haven't yet been able to come up with a good scheme."

"While it is unlikely that there will be even small instances of manipulation or fraud, it's even more unlikely that this will occur on any significant scale," Mr Richardson, a former Attorney General, said.

Bush administration officials remain sceptical, however.

Italian fears of racial unrest as illegal immigrants return

From Paul Bompard, Rome

Beginning to raise serious social problems, Italians have always considered themselves non-racist. But for the first time in its history, Italy has a large non-white population, which has become increasingly conspicuous, even changing the character of some big-city areas.

And while the arrival of cheap, unprotected labour has been welcomed by many, it should not be forgotten that Italy still has heavy unemployment, a housing shortage and insufficient social security.

For many years Italy has been the easiest of the main European countries to enter. Border controls are lax, hazardous and confused, and no entry visa is needed from countries such as Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. This has led to increasing tension and occasional outbreaks of racism. The great fear is of a war between poor Italians and Third World workers.

From a legal and political standpoint, race was ignored until recently. When Signor Claudio Martelli, the socialist Vice Prime Minister, presented a decree on immigration, suggesting allowing 15 per cent of public housing to foreigners, it was dropped.

The decree finally approved by Parliament last week, passed after heated debate, will assume it is approved by the Senate by February 28, "legalize" all those immigrants inside Italy before December 31, 1989, and establish annual quotas.

Opponents of this decree, both inside Signor Martelli's party and from other coalition parties, point out that it is irresponsible to take steps which will only encourage more immigration, when the country is not capable of taking care of its own citizens.

A ship carrying 54 illegal immigrants from Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh and Pakistan sailed into Bari harbour yesterday afternoon, bringing them to the southern Italian port for the second time in five days.

The 48 men and six women, with no visas or money, were caught by the Italian police in the same port at 3am on Thursday. The authorities put them aboard a ship and sent them back to Patras, Greece, their last port of origin.

But the Greek authorities turned them back, and they have nowhere to go.

This group of would-be immigrants, dubbed by the Italian media as "the boat peoples of the Mediterranean" and the commuters of despair, are the latest recruits to an army of illegal Third World workers in Italy which the European Community estimates at \$50,000, and which is

WORLD ROUNDUP

400 arrested in Nepal protests

Kathmandu (AFP) - More than 400 people were arrested here and in other Nepalese towns yesterday as activists protested against what they described as three decades of repression under a system that forbids political parties. Witnesses said students, pro-democracy and pro-leftist activists, lawyers, journalists, professors and an MP were arrested. The Government released no figures.

Padma Rama Tuladhar, an arrested MP, said before the protests that the Government could not break up an alliance between banned left-wing and democratic parties. He said it would continue whatever dirty trick the *panchayat* (partyless) Government may play against our unity, he said. A government spokesman announced that 501 more people had been released after a recent wave of arrests. Twelve people have died in clashes with protesters.

No to hostage-taking

Nicosia (Reuters) - Ayatollah Muhammad Yazdi, the leading Iranian judge, was quoted yesterday as saying his country opposed hostage-taking, terrorism and hijacking. "Iran opposes any form of hostage-taking, terrorism and piracy because they are contrary to Islamic and humanitarian principles," he told the pro-government English-language *Tehran Times*. The newspaper called, in an editorial last Thursday, for the release of 17 Western hostages believed to be held by pro-Iranian Hezbollah militants in Lebanon. Ayatollah Yazdi said Iran's commitment to Islamic revolution "is not tantamount to violation of international laws... and interference in domestic affairs of any country or the violation of its national sovereignty".

Bangladesh aid 'flaw'

The people of Bangladesh are getting poorer because large sums of foreign aid are being wrongly targeted, according to an Oxford report published today (Michael Keane writes). It argues that instead of devoting aid to heavily capitalized infrastructure projects such as railways, bridges and roads, aid should be concentrated on smaller self-help programmes. Bangladesh, with a population of 100 million, is one of Britain's biggest aid commitments - more than \$40 million annually. But half is devoted to big development projects in which contracts go to UK firms, with the aid money never leaving British banks, the report says. There was also evidence that food-for-work programmes funded by the World Food Programme were flawed by corruption.

Kabul urges reform

Kabul (AFP) - President Najibullah of Afghanistan told Parliament yesterday that his People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was unacceptable to the Mujahidin rebels in its present form and must be changed. Speaking at the opening session of Parliament in an underground hall at the Foreign Ministry here, he also said some sections of the Constitution must also go to conform to the new situation in the country. He pledged that the changes in the party would be submitted to the public and not just to the party membership for approval.

Plant sabotage theory

Ottawa - Eight employees of a nuclear power plant in southern New Brunswick were under medical care yesterday after consuming a drink spiked with radioactive heavy water (John Best writes). Officials of the plant at Point Lepreau near the Bay of Fundy coast suspect sabotage and have called in the police. Heavy water, used as a coolant in Canada's CANDU nuclear-generating system, was substituted for drinking water to mix with time crystals in making a dispenser drink. A routine urine test on Thursday revealed high levels of radiation among the eight.

China woos tourists

Peking (AFP) - China is to slash tourism prices in an attempt to lure back foreigners scared off by last June's crushing of the democracy movement. Tourism agencies are to give foreign visitors a 10 per cent discount during the peak season from April to November, and a 35 per cent cut from December to March 1991.

CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

Trial casts doubt on end of Ceausescu repression

From Tim Judah, Bucharest

The trial of 38 young people caught inside the Government's headquarters after it was stormed a week ago has cast doubt on whether Romania's system of justice has changed much since the fall of Ceausescu.

The 38 were convicted late on Friday night of public order offences. Eleven were jailed for up to six months while the rest were fined or given other penalties.

One observer at the trial said: "It's a complete sham; so many legal errors have been made that this trial is totally null and void."

The observer, who does not want to be identified because he fears for his safety, said the most flagrant violation of the law was that the charges were changed half-way through the trial.

He said: "Originally they were accused of 'parasitism' and behaviour which didn't conform with 'socialist norms'. In the middle of the trial the prosecutor must have realised that such charges no longer had any validity. Thus they switched the charges to other public order offences. This meant that the original written testimonies given by the witnesses were for different offences — and so no longer valid. However, they still proceeded with the trial."

This point and other alleged irregularities were discussed in detail in yesterday's edition of *Romanian Libera*, widely believed to be the only truly independent daily national newspaper. By contrast *Adevartul* — which used to be *Scinteia*, the Communist Party paper — reported none of these doubts. Neither did Romanian television.

Meanwhile, in what appears to have been a spectacular error, Rompres, the state news agency, reported that General Mihai Ceaucescu, the Minister of the Interior has told Romania's provisional Parliament that the 38 had been convicted "several hours before they were". In a telephone interview

a nervous-sounding Mr Romeo Nadasan, General Secretary of Rompres, said: "It was an error of translation... into both French and English... the statement should have said: 'The 38 suspected of being guilty' not 'found guilty'."

General Chitac was unavailable for comment but Mr Mircea Dinescu, the former dissident, who was in Parliament, said he believed the fault lay with Rompres.

Despite this error there is a widespread belief in Bucharest that those on trial were innocent scapegoats. Many people think that the real trouble-makers — those who broke windows and doors — were never arrested.

Octavian Farcasau, aged 20, one of the 38 who was convicted, said: "I just went into the building out of curiosity. Later I was arrested and knocked unconscious. Under arrest, I was never allowed to call my family or a lawyer. I was only charged after 72 hours instead of the statutory 24."

He says he intends to appeal against his conviction and fine.

The Government appears to be consolidating its law-and-order crackdown. Late on Friday, the National Salvation Front-dominated Parliament agreed on new penalties for public order offences, including illegal entry into government buildings.

● **Officials held:** Three top officials of the former Romanian regime, all members of the Communist Party executive political committee, have been arrested and will be tried for complicity in genocide, *Romanian Libera* said yesterday (AFP reports). One of the three, Mr Paul Niculescu Mizil, had been named Secretary of State for Co-operatives on December 24, after the overthrow of Ceausescu, and was a prosecution witness in the first public trial of four figures of the ousted regime.

Bush and Kohl agree on German status in Nato

Continued from page 1
in this way. Everyone is now coming along with us."

At Camp David Mr Bush said the US considered the existing borders of Germany and Poland to be inviolable. Herr Kohl said that the border question was a matter that had to be settled by a freely-elected parliament of both German states. But he acknowledged that Germany had a "certain history", had to take account of the fears of its neighbours. He insisted: "Nobody has any intention of linking the question of national unity with changes of existing borders."

Asked repeatedly by reporters about fears that a united Germany could become a resurgent military power, Herr Kohl retorted sharply that this is not 1945, this is 1990.

He said that for 40 years West Germany had demonstrated its commitment to democracy and stability, and that in 1983 he had personally risked his political career by accepting US nuclear weapons on German soil. He asked not to be lectured about reliability, and also insisted that Germany had no desire to develop its own nuclear capability.

He stressed Germany's desire for much closer integration of Europe, recalling the isolation of the pre-war Weimar Republic, saying: "We don't wish to repeat the



Herr Helmut Kohl, left, the West German Chancellor, outlining his vision of one Germany to President Bush and Mr James Baker, the US Secretary of State.

errors of history." He added: "The alliance of the free democracies in Europe and North America... are of fundamental importance for peace and security. This is true now; this will be true in the future." Describing the Euro-

pean Community as an "indispensable anchor of European civility", he also called for expanded and accelerated European integration beyond economic and monetary union to political union. Mr Bush made no secret of his

enthusiasm for reunification. Asked about the British and French desire for caution, he said he believed the Nato allies would "rejoice" in what he and Herr Kohl had agreed. There were "nuances of difference" within Nato but the

main point was that there was "so much common ground". Mr Bush said that, having spoken to Mrs Thatcher, he intended to speak to President Mitterrand of France later yesterday.

Both leaders spoke warmly of the frankness of their discussions and of the growing strength of US-German relations. By doing so they implicitly underscored the cooling of relations between London and Washington.

Sofia protest at slow reform pace

Sofia (Reuters) — More than 80,000 Bulgarians, frustrated with the slow pace of reform, yesterday staged the largest anti-Communist protest since the ousting of Mr Todor Zhivkov, the veteran leader, in November.

The crowd, which packed a square and side streets near party headquarters in Sofia, waved banners with slogans such as "Enough nightmares!" and "Liberty, freedom, justice!" Others chanted "Down with the Bulgarian Communist Party!"

Leaders of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (UDF), which had organized the rally, were cheered by a growing crowd of all ages as they called for an end to Communist rule.

Bulgaria's new Communist leaders, who ousted Mr Zhivkov less than four months ago, have renounced

their automatic right to rule and begun talks with the once-banned opposition groups.

But the UDF, which unites 13 leading opposition groups, says the party is dragging its feet over much-needed economic reforms and delaying changes needed to give the opposition a fair chance in the country's first free elections in four decades, due in late May.

● **PRAGUE:** President Havel of Czechoslovakia addressed a crowd of around 100,000 people from the balcony of the Kinsky Palace — where 42 years earlier the country's first Stalinist president, Klement Gottwald, announced the end of democratic government in the country (AFP reports).

Paraphrasing Churchill's promise of "blood, sweat and tears", Mr Havel stopped two-thirds short. "There will be sweat flowing, but no blood this time," he said.

Syria blames Aoun

Damascus (AFP) — General Michel Aoun was behind a gunboat attack on Baroness-M, a passenger ferry off Lebanon, which killed a passenger and wounded 25 other people, Syria's official Sana news agency has claimed, quoting foreign media sources in Cyprus.

Crewmen and passengers on the Baroness-M, as well as Cypriot police, said a Syrian warship had shelled the ferry, which was heading from Larnaca in Cyprus to the Lebanese Forces-controlled port of Jounieh, north of Beirut.

Spy trial delay

The trial in Iraq of a British nurse and an Iranian-born journalist on spying charges has been postponed for two weeks, the British Foreign Office said.

Pertini dies

Rome (Reuters) — Sandro Pertini, Italy's former President who won the respect of the nation, died yesterday, aged 93.

Obituary, page 16

Ceasefire deal

Port Moresby (Reuters) — The Papua New Guinea Government has negotiated a ceasefire with secessionist rebels on the South Pacific island of Bougainville.

Shuttle retrial

Cape Canaveral (Reuters) — NASA has prepared the space shuttle Atlantis for another launch today, hoping the problem which grounded the shuttle 31 seconds before blast off has been solved.

Ship protest

Copenhagen (AFP) — Anti-nuclear activists tried to prevent a British aircraft carrier from entering Copenhagen harbour on Saturday.

Victims freed

Bogotá (Reuters) — Guerrillas freed two Americans they abducted early last week to protest against President Bush's visit to Colombia.

Poll failure

Athens — Parliament has failed again to elect a new Greek head of state to succeed President Sartzetakis.

Minister out

Karachi — Miss Benazir Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, has removed Mr Qaim ali Shah, the Chief Minister of Sind province.

Twins are 100

Carpentras (Reuters) — French twin sisters have celebrated their 100th birthdays in this southern French town.

New higher rates from 1st March

MUSIC TO AN INVESTOR'S EAR.

Abbey National's Sterling Asset investment account is made for appreciation. It offers you not only an excellent interest rate, but one that increases as you add to your investment.

In addition to a highly rewarding interest rate, we give you the opportunity to earn a bonus of extra interest. All you have to do is make no withdrawals for a year.

We can pay your interest annually or, should you prefer a regular income, we can give you details about our monthly income option and rates.

You can make withdrawals at any time. To avoid losing any interest just give us 90 days notice or leave £10,000 in your account after withdrawal. This of course means you will not earn the bonus. Withdrawals can be made without notice. You will however lose both your bonus and the equivalent of 90 days interest on the amount withdrawn.

If you would like an investment account that hits the high notes, ask your local Abbey National branch for details of the Sterling Asset investment account.



Abbey National plc, Abbey House, Baker Street, London NW1 6XL

MONDAY PAGE

One voice against the Mob

Why did a grandmother spend four years studying godfathers? James Bone meets Claire Sterling, an expert on the "totalitarian dictatorship" of the Mafia

You can see it in her determined eyes, her radiant skin, her quick step and upright stance: Claire Sterling is one of those irrepressible journalists driven by the energy of disillusioned idealism.

A child of the Depression, she saw her father, a well-heeled New York leather merchant of Russian stock, crippled by the economic downturn. Like many of her generation, she turned to the Communist Party. With the Cold War just beginning, the party quickly found her a job as a trade union organizer and set about using her to consolidate its power.

"My experience in the trade union movement, watching the manipulation at work, was very shocking to me, so there was a quick break between me and the communists," Sterling says. "But it was an invaluable political experience. It gave me the possibility to understand how things worked behind the scenes in ways it is difficult for an outsider to know." As a result, much of the rest of her life has been spent unravelling great conspiracies.

She moved to Italy in the early 1950s and among the books to issue from the hill-top retreat in Tuscany she shares with her novelist husband (nearest neighbour Germaine Greer) have been an investigation of the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, which she attributes to a convoluted plot by the Bulgarian Secret Service and Turkish organized



Conspiracy theorist: Claire Sterling outside a New York steakhouse once the site of a Mafia killing

The book traces the Mafia's operations from its origins among the *picciotti*, the young peasants, half-brigand, half-rebel, who supported Garibaldi and his Red Shirts in 1860 (and became known as Garibaldi's *squadra della marmitta*) to the "Men of Honour" who instigated the great Sicilian Mafia war which broke out in Palermo in March 1981. Wealth — the drug trade had

writing about the Mafia. As a Rome-based correspondent for an American journal, she spent years covering wars in Algeria, the Congo, the Middle East, and Nigeria.

"I know what the basic rules are when you are writing about the Mafia," she says. "You don't tell lies. You don't distort. You tell what you think is the truth and you try to get it published before it attracts too much attention."

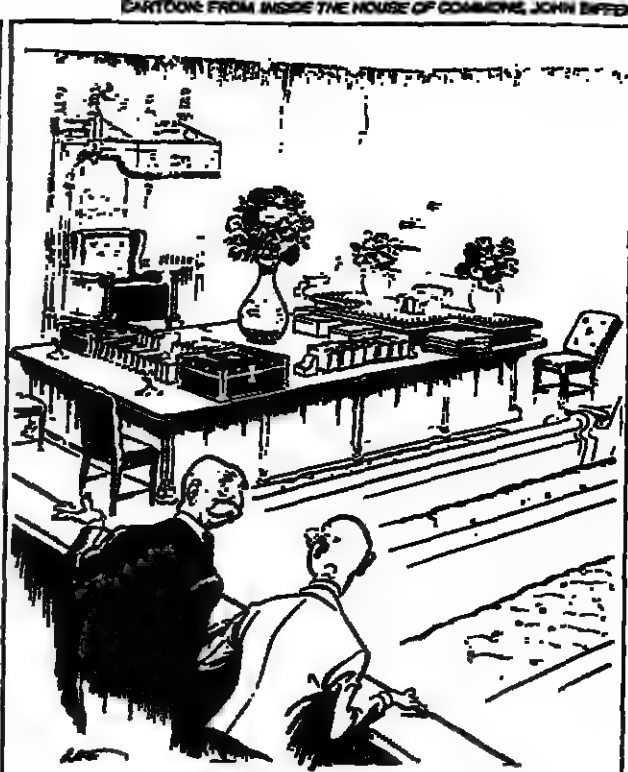
Sterling says the Sicilian crime families moved into London halfway through the 1970s and she considers the British response to their menace particularly lackadaisical. Scotland Yard shrugged off warnings about Mafia penetration into Britain (allegedly the Customs & Excise took the threat more seriously) until the arrest in December 1984 of Francesco Di Carlo and three accomplices for a 60kg heroin shipment to Montreal — part of the Mafia's scheme to use Commonwealth privileges to move drugs from Thailand through India, Britain and Canada, into the United States.

By the time Di Carlo was sentenced in 1987, however, four-fifths of the heroin flowing through the British pipeline was for domestic consumption and the Mafia had 50 top-level functionaries running not only its money-laundering operation but a multi-million pound cocaine ring.

A similar fate threatens Europe as a whole with the unification of the European Community in 1992, Sterling warns. "The Mafia are said to have \$35 billion (£20.5 billion) a year to play with," she says. "When they can move that amount of money all over Europe without customs controls and with police forces whose tactics are not co-ordinated, it's a very frightening prospect."

Her experience of human nature teaches her that there is little prospect that her warnings will be heeded. "When something looks too big and looks like too much of a conspiracy to seem normal people say, 'Oh, that can't be true' and they back off, because it's too hard to take. There is no easy solution to it, if there is a solution at all, so they take shelter in disbelief... usually uninformed disbelief, unfortunately."

● The Mafia, the long reach of the international Sicilian Mafia, is published by Hamish Hamilton (£15.99).



They say one of the Lady Members got in early and rearranged the furniture — Lee, *Evening News*, October 21, 1937

Politics and child's play

If the Palace of Westminster really does house the mother of parliaments, isn't it time they had a crèche?

In 1968, the then Liberal MP for Ryedale, Elizabeth Shields, asked the House: "Bearing in mind there is a barber's shop, would it not be possible to have a ladies' hairdressing salon?" She recalls: "There was a silence. Then the men burst out laughing."

An early-day motion on a matter of real importance to working women has been circulating in the House for MPs to sign. Entitled "Facilities for Children in the Palace of Westminster", it has been proposed by Joan Walley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent North, and eight other women Labour MPs.

It asks Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Leader of the House, to allocate space and facilities in the new building to meet the needs of children aged up to 14. The Commons houses a rifle gallery, chess room, smoking room, gymnasium and a barber selling male requisites. There is no chemist, crèche, children's room or women's hairdresser. Finding one of the rare women's lavatories is an acquired art.

There are no plans in sight for a crèche, even for the new office building planned to open nearby in 1992.

Walley has two young children, Daniel, aged six and Tom, aged eight. "Parliament is so much a part of our lives it should be organized to make our children feel welcome when they visit us. When Tom was five he came with me to collect my coat. I was told by the cloakroom attendants to take him out. I refused. Next day a notice went up saying pointedly 'Members are reminded that Members only are allowed into the cloakroom.'"

She waged an 18-month crusade just for a room where children could be made to feel welcome, to be told by the then Sergeant at Arms, Sir Victor Le Fanu, that "no space can be made available."

"Sir Victor then launched into a lecture on how his wife hadn't gone out to work until their children were grown up, and really there shouldn't be a need for this kind of thing," she says.

Sir Charles Irving, Conser-

vative MP for Cheltenham, is Chair of the Commons Catering Committee, and has transformed the Commons shop into a profitable enterprise with a turnover of £1 million. You can buy House of Commons whisky, House of Commons chocolate and House of Commons humbugs. But Irving admits defeat when it comes to selling tights. "In response to repeated requests from women MPs two years ago," he says, "the committee discussed it several times but nobody could decide where to print the porcellain logo on the tights."

Even if the male hierarchy running the building understood women's needs — and patently they do not — the committee machinery overseeing any metamorphosis is complicated. Indeed, no one can recall how it works. "Institutional changes are a matter for the House Procedural Committee," Sir Geoffrey Howe said. "Other changes are a matter for the New Building Sub-Committee, or the Catering Sub-Committee, which are separate from the House of Commons Commission..."

Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Great Grimsby, has no doubt about what is wrong: "The place really needs a dynamic chief executive who'll get on with things."

Speed does not seem to be a factor in making the House more woman-friendly. The monumentally patient Howe is himself author of two feminist treatises, "Fair Share for the Fair Sex" and "Opportunity for Women." He is also the husband of Elspeth Howe, a staunch advocate of equal rights. But he says: "It requires more mobilization and patient address to the people you must get on your side, which is why a growth in the number of women MPs is a most important part of this."

Walley puts it down to a lack of will. "When it suited them, they quickly found the space for television. They could do the same for children."

Lesley Abdela
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1990

A woman mixing it with the boys

The ideal posture for a *GQ* editor, surely, is the estate agent's stance: hand clasped behind the back of the neck, legs splayed and telephone cradled under a jutting, stubbled chin.

Alexandra Shulman has spent two weeks in the job. Biology prevents her from thrusting a stubbled chin, and the rest of it she either declines to adopt or has not yet found the confidence to do so. Instead, she shelters behind a drab desk in a modest office within Vogue House, explaining her appointment as female editor of a men's magazine in a manner which is both open and articulate.

Were you surprised to be offered the job, I ask, and for a moment she speaks, out of character, like a woman negotiating a minefield. "*GQ* wasn't a magazine that I... thought of... I mean, obviously I automatically considered myself a contender for it. I don't remember surmising."

With that neologism, she remembers who she is, laughs and recovers. Despite the pessimism with which media watchers greeted the launch of general-interest men's magazines in this country, their influence has spread. Young bouncers, ageing rock stars, the boy on the supermarket checkout, even Labour back-benchers; they all show signs of having perused either *GQ* or *Arena* and they

apply the lifestyle guidelines with varying degrees of flash or good taste.

British men have a new image. They dress well. They have discovered unrestrained vanity, grooming, perfuming and confidence. Sensitivity has been added to the agenda, and we have the cliché of the trunk who combines rippling deltoids with ownership of a new-born baby.

Shulman, aged 32, has two angles on this phenomenon. As a member of an absurdly dynamic family (father, Milton Shulman, mother, sister and brother all in the media) she inevitably latches on to the thrills of a new niche in the magazine market. Thanks to an education in social anthropology at Sussex, she also exercises the intellectual detachment of people-watching.

She sees women of her generation holding a different attitude to men. "There has been a kind of acceptance of the shift, now," she says. "Before, there were battles and everybody was unsure."

A less optimistic view exists, of course, which perceives battles still in progress, but on a more subtle, deadly level. At their worst, the magazines for men reflect a desire to enjoy six-packs and spirituality. Money, fulfilment, caring sensitivity, machismo, sport, art, non-sexist pornography, custody of the children; let's have the lot.

How will Alexandra Shulman tackle the esoteric challenge of editing a men's mag?



Image maker: Alexandra Shulman

Putting a woman at the head of *GQ* may throw the more hypocritical aspects of this new man into perspective. But Shulman is rigorously diplomatic about a topical feature in the current issue — prepared before she took over — with its creakingly lecherous coverline waffling about "the alluring geometry of the female form." She would have run the feature, she insists, but

perhaps not in quite the same way.

The identity of the *GQ* reader must be uppermost in her mind. "They are mainly between 20 and 40," she says. "They're professional, mainly. Urban, mainly. Intelligent and bright and interested in learning and in watching what other people are doing. They're not captains of industry, but I should think a lot of them would like to be. They spend a lot of money. They are consumers. I suspect the majority of them are single. I don't think they're drifters. I think they're targeted, ambitious, middle-class."

Is this composite creature the sort of man that interests her in a non-professional sphere? "I don't have a stereotype," she says. "I am very interested in people that are driven. Whatever it is — I don't mind if it's building the perfect bookcase — but they have that kind of energy about them."

One curious aspect of this struggle for the body and emotions of the new man is that both main contenders, *GQ* and *Arena*, are part of the Condé Nast group. At the end of 1988, the publisher of *Arena*, Nick Logan, sold 40 per cent of his company to Condé Nast. The two magazines cater for an overlapping market, with *Arena* appealing to a trendier, younger audience, and *GQ* aiming at the well-behaved mainstream. Their overlap intensifies the rivalry and Shulman

claims that *GQ* has now substantially overtaken *Arena*. Since the circulation figure of 58,000 she offers is lower than *Arena*'s last ABC audit of 59,729, there is clearly scope for controversy.

GQ's previous editor, Paul Keers, left suddenly, apparently leaving only his crocodile-skin Filofax. In America, *GQ* has a huge readership, but the territory in this country has barely been mapped. At present, British *GQ* has a masculine, consumerist feel, which is not a million air miles removed from the free glossy magazines distributed by American Express and the major banks. It will surely be Shulman's task to shift this emphasis — without alienating the mainstream; already she is talking about increasing *GQ*'s coverage of politics and current affairs.

Her background should be broad enough. It includes stints with two record companies and posts on a variety of magazines, notably the *Tatler* and *Vogue*. A former colleague of hers describes her as "a great persuader, she's terribly sweet and boys love her." Symbolically, there are few clearer examples of a woman achieving success in a man's world than the editorship of *GQ*. To stay captain at *GQ*, she will have to make the boys, and men, love her as never before.

David Toop

A country touch turns gold

To you and me, it may just be a sweet little book of flower paintings, but to a lot of people *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady* means money. Since Edith Holden's nature notes were published in 1978, 72 years after they were written, *Country Diary* merchandise has evolved into a £294 million empire.

With the publication this Thursday of *The Country Diary Book of Decorating English Country Style*, yet another spin-off is added to a

Japanese seeking quintessential English decor turn to an urban empire built on an Edwardian lady's country sketches

range of nearly 1,000 products including sheets, pillowcases, wallpapers, tooth mugs, biscuit tins, furnishing fabrics, paper plates, sofas, greeting cards — and diaries, of course. They sell well in Japan, America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and in Britain alone, turnover exceeds £38 million a year.

The man behind this extraordinary empire is Nigel French, the urbane, fast-talking son of the French of London hairdressing family, who, in 1978, became principal licensee of *Country Diary* products.

French's office is on the trendy Chancery Wharf estate in Hammersmith; one expects, if not roses round the front door, at least sprigs and swags about the interior, but his studio is austere, modern, tasteful and sparsely adorned. The only clue that the people who work here have even seen

the country is a silver dish full of pine cones and dried leaves. "We saw a fashion for floral prints and nostalgia through-out the Eighties, and building upon it, a trend to bring the outdoors indoors," he says. "People who live in town want to bring a bit of the country into their home."

Some of the hottest sales are in Japan, selling the style in colours none of us would favour. French says: "They go for sickly-sweet ice-cream colours that are not popular in Britain, so we have adapted the design to suit them. As far as they're concerned, it's the quintessence of British style."

The author of the new decorating book is Sydney Sykes, who is also the design director of Dorna, biggest of all *Country Diary* sub-licenceses and therefore most likely to profit from the book's publication, though the jacket refrains from telling us so.

Since French takes a 2 to 3 per cent royalty from each sub-licensée, his company also has a vested interest in the book, and he would be the last person to worry about it being seen as a promotional vehicle in the US, where he spent the best years of his working life, getting a book that pushes your merchandise published free of charge instead of having to fork out for a catalogue would be considered exceptionally good business.

French's home is an 18th-century rectory in Somerset, where he assures me 80 per cent of the homes have a *Country Diary* bedroom or kitchen. Including his own? "My own house is very conservatively decorated, with a Chinese and Filipino influence. I would be hard-pushed to think what *Country Diary* merchandise we would have down there... I know," he exclaims triumphantly, "we have a cake tin."

● The *Country Diary Book of Decorating English Country Style* is published on Thursday by Webb & Bower at £15.95. Anthea Gerrie
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1990

Pick of the Week



Archibald Thorburn: Mallard coming in from the Sea, signed and dated 1905, watercolour and bodycolour, 30 x 22 in. Estimate: £12,000-18,000

CHRISTIE'S

THIS OUTSTANDING WORK by Archibald Thorburn is one of twenty by the artist included in the sale of Drawings, Watercolours and Pictures of Birds at Christie's, King Street on Friday, 2 March at 11.00 a.m. Archibald Thorburn (1860-1935) was probably the most accomplished bird painter of the 20th century, and has had a profound influence on many other English artists who have specialised in this popular theme. The sale will include a variety of subjects, such as game birds, waterfowl and birds of prey, by a wide range of artists including Philip Rickman, George Edward Lodge, John Cyril Harrison and Winifred Austen. For further information on this and any other sales in the next week, please telephone (01) 839 9060.

8 King Street, London SW1
85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7
164-166 Bath Street, Glasgow

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE
HAREST LONDON E8 4SA
(County Ref. No. 231925)
"Your case is what makes me feel sad and secure in your hands. It's when you show me I am special among a hundred others who are also special. It is when you rise above thinking of me as dying and so help me to live" — words from one patient quoted here in thanksgiving to you for your very kind support.
Sister Superior

VITAMIN C FOR YOURSELF
And your family. Delicious ones a day each, juicy chewy Vitamin C pastilles. Bursting with flavour in Orange or Blackcurrant. The healthy way to keep winter at bay.
CENTURION — DIFFERENTLY DELICIOUS



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-782 5000

A VOTE FOR LIBERTY

In the first free multi-party elections in the Soviet Union since 1917, Lithuanian voters have given the national front, Sajudis, a decisive victory. A first-round tally of 72 seats in the 141-member parliament could well translate into 95-100 after run-off polls — more, if members of the independent wing of the Communist Party standing on the Sajudis ticket break their formal links with the party.

The result, while hardly unexpected, deals a severe blow to Mr Gorbachev's hopes of slowing down the independence process in the Baltic — and maybe elsewhere as well. There was a widespread belief, both in Moscow and among a number of Lithuanian Communists, that the close integration of the Baltic republics into the Soviet economy, and their economic weakness on the world stage, gave the Kremlin considerable room for manoeuvre.

Now, however, the new Lithuanian government is bound to press for the rapid establishment of economic sovereignty, as the precondition for full Lithuanian independence. The drastic weakening of the Communist Party, despite the popularity it gained by breaking with Moscow last month, deprives the Kremlin of any real hold over the future Lithuanian government — apart of course, from the threat of various kinds of pressure: economic, ethnic, or in the last resort, military.

The outcome in Lithuania will be discouraging to the Communist Parties in other Soviet republics. Even by splitting from its Soviet parent, and adopting a largely new top leadership, the Lithuanian Communist Party was unable to cancel out popular memories of the role it played through 50 years of Soviet rule. Communist party leaderships in other Soviet republics are likely to conclude that whatever they do, their parties as such are doomed to ultimate extinction.

The example of the Baltic, however, shows that the bureaucratic and industrial structures of power created by the communists will take much longer to dissolve. Calls to expel all communists from public life are impractical, and for this reason have been restricted to the more extreme nationalist groups.

Continuity is not only inevitable, but necessary: effective new political classes

cannot be created out of the air. In the case of the Baltic states, many technocrats were never in any real sense communists. But in the Russian republic, and other areas of the Soviet Union where the main issue is still reform rather than national independence, the inevitability of continuity at the lower levels of the ruling structures is discouraging. These are the people chiefly responsible for frustrating Mr Gorbachev's attempts at economic reform.

Over the next few weeks, Lithuania's progress towards independence is likely to revolve around two main issues. The first will be the Lithuanian rejection of any "law on secession" to emerge from the coming debates in the Supreme Soviet in Moscow. Basing their case on the illegality of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact under which Lithuania was annexed in 1940, the Lithuanians say that they were never legally a part of the Soviet Union in the first place.

That statement in itself does not make Lithuania independent, and the second issue, coming up in the next few weeks, puts it on collision course with one of the main pillars of the Soviet state. The refusal of thousands of young Lithuanians to serve in the Soviet army, which will certainly be backed by the new Lithuanian government, confronts Moscow with an issue on which there does not seem to be much room for compromise.

Baltic separatists claim that it would be in Moscow's interest to recognize their legal case for independence, because the Soviet leadership could then make a distinction between concessions made to the Baltic and those made to other Soviet republics. This argument is unlikely to convince the Kremlin. Other Soviet areas, too, were independent before their conquest by Russia, even if their standing under international law is not as strong as that of the Baltic states.

It will be increasingly hard, after this weekend's elections in Lithuania, to avoid the disintegration of the Soviet Union without the adoption of a truly federal structure. There is little sign that the Soviet leadership is prepared to accept so radical a transformation; but it cannot, after the result in Lithuania, dismiss the prospect from its mind.

CHALLENGE TO PARENT POWER

The High Court ruling last Friday overturning a ministerial decision to allow a Bath school to opt out of local authority control is a blow to the Government's strategy of turning the running of schools over to parents and teachers. Parents' freedom to vote their children's schools out of the hands of local authorities has put them under the control of their governing bodies, is, along with the national curriculum, central to the aims of the 1988 Education Reform Act.

The court decided that the Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mr John MacGregor, had acted unlawfully by failing to take account of the impact of his decision on Avon County Council's school reorganization plan. The case, the first of its kind, reveals a conundrum which must be solved if the policy of allowing schools to seek Grant Maintained Status is to succeed.

The problem is that large-scale reorganization of educational facilities has become essential, as a result of a demographic downturn which, according to the latest Government estimate, has created a surplus of 1.25m places in schools in England, costing the taxpayer £250m. Ministers have been exhorting local authorities to rationalize accordingly; they concede the case, but maintain that opting out places a "planning blight" on the state education system, because schools they decide to close will immediately seek to opt out.

The local authorities' resort to such arguments suggest that most are still unwilling to absorb the new philosophy which the Education Reform Act embodies. The fact that parents have had to use opting out as a weapon to prevent local authorities closing good and popular schools for the sake of administrative convenience demonstrates how little attitudes in Town and County Halls have changed.

There is little substance in claims that any school facing a reorganization can cut and run. Mr MacGregor and his predecessor have made it clear that opting out will not be an escape route for unviable schools. To qualify for direct funding, schools have to meet stringent criteria. By contrast, misplaced notions of egalitarianism can result in excellent schools facing closure merely because they have the misfortune to be sited in a middle class location. Many poorly run comprehensives survive reorganization despite appalling academic records.

Where the argument is genuinely about rational planning, local authorities' objections should be overcome by the provision of reasonable notice of a school's switch to grant-maintained status, thus avoiding the planning uncertainties of which Avon complained. In a few instances, delays in implementing a transfer might be needed to give local authorities time to rework their plans. The Government must not, however, retreat on the central principle of rebuilding independence in the state-funded school sector.

Political objections, however cloaked in the mantle of concern for proper planning, should be given no quarter. Local authorities who are unwilling to accept that parental choice ought to be the dominant factor in the survival of a school must not be allowed to use the Avon judgement to bring opted-out schools back under their control, or to intimidate parents and governors wishing to opt out.

This Government has not flinched in the past from resisting special pleading by entrenched local bureaucracies and it must not do so now. The concept of parental power needs unremitting support if it is to fulfil its potential for benefitting the education of children — for whom schools were created.

ANXIETIES IN INDIA

India's mainstream politicians, in the Janata Dal minority government and in the opposition Congress (I) Party, approach tomorrow's state elections, involving 215 million Indian voters in eight Indian states and the territory of Pondicherry, with understandable nervousness. The Prime Minister, Mr Vishwanath Prasad Singh, could find himself in serious trouble if, as expected, the Hindu fundamentalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) with which his Janata Dal is in uneasy coalition makes large gains in the north.

Hindu ascendancy also threatens Mr Rajiv Gandhi's political future. His Congress party now controls the government in all eight states but can hope, at best, to retain only one or two.

More than personal political fortunes are at stake in these elections. The BJP already looks like the real power behind Mr Singh's throne and, if it does as well as expected, is likely to demand a review of the constitutional privileges of India's 100m Muslims as the price of its continuing support for the government. Were "Hindu fundamentalists to become India's effective power-brokers, the secular nature of Indian democracy, the cement of national stability, would be put in question.

The Congress Party, already suffering a stream of defections since its defeat in national elections last November, has most at stake. A second crushing in India's northern "Hindu heartland" would leave it looking like a party of the South Indian rump. The authority of Mr Gandhi, already under attack, would disintegrate. Moves to oust him could however hasten the party's disintegration. That prospect might ensure his survival, but the myth of the Gandhi-Nehru family's political power would still have been shattered. After tomorrow, Mr Gandhi will be just another politician.

Mr Singh's prospects are brighter. He can expect to win Orissa comfortably and Bihar

with a little less ease. In Gujarat, his party could form a coalition government with its allies. Alongside Uttar Pradesh, that would give him control of India's two most populous and politically significant states.

Mr Singh's goal would then be to lure disillusioned MPs from the Congress (I) Party, to which he himself once belonged, to defect, thus reducing his dependence on the communist parties and, above all, on the BJP. That will be all the more important if, as expected, the BJP emerges the most significant victor, winning Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh outright, and sharing the spoils with Janata Dal in Gujarat and Rajasthan. The commercially critical state of Maharashtra, with its capital in Bombay, could also fall under its sway.

Mr Singh has, up to now, claimed that the integration of the BJP into India's political mainstream would moderate the party's Hindu ideology. For evidence, he can point to its help in defusing, at least temporarily, the Ayodhya temple-mosque dispute which enflamed Hindu-Muslim tensions late last year. BJP legislators, whose loyalty to their cause is unwavering, are however likely to see these elections as a mandate for a more muscular approach. That could hamper a settlement in Kashmir: popular Hindu resentment over the resurgence of secessionist pressures there has contributed heavily to the rise in the BJP's electoral popularity.

The immediate prospect is a period of greater disequilibrium before a new alignment of political forces emerges. The best outcome would be a viable two-party system based on Congress and Janata Dal and its allies. The likelihood is greater sectarian tension. The rise of militant Hinduism, upsetting the already delicate fabric of India's communal relations, marks a turning point in Indian politics.

Stricter controls on house sales

From the Secretary-General of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Sir, You recently reported (February 8) the National Consumer Council's call for increased regulation of estate agents, adding its powerful, independent voice to the case already made to Government by the professional bodies in property and by many others. The Government's much-vaunted study of the matter produced little more than a promise that more use would be made of the existing powers of the Director-General of Fair Trading.

Now, when the housing market is still falling from its peak and sales are difficult to achieve, a new range of abuses attracts attention. The professional bodies would be delighted to see more use made of the Director-General's existing powers to tackle unethical and damaging practices, such as the deliberate over-valuation of property in order to secure sale instructions. This would be a step in the right direction, but not a solution to the problem of unethical exploitation of people struggling to cope with the complexities of house purchase and sale.

This Government's legislation has made it mandatory for an agent selling a £1,000 life assurance policy to come within a new regulatory framework, but it is content for the agent selling the average consumer's £70,000 house to be unregulated. A government which has done so much to extend home ownership owes its citizens a duty of care in this field as much as in life assurance sales.

How many more organisations have to identify the need before the Government will act on it? The latest mortgage rate rises underline the public's need for help when involved in these complex transactions.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL PATTISON,
Secretary-General,
The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors,
12 Great George Street,
Parliament Square, SW1,
February 16.

Use of supertankers

From Mr H. W. Melrose
Sir, Mr S. R. Thompson (February 20) stresses the reluctance of operators of computer-automated ships to use technology in the high-risk areas.

My company, BMT Corbic (formerly BSRA), carried out a great deal of research into the efficient ship in the early 1980s. The advantages of the study were viewed by operators in global terms as managing reductions in vessel operating costs and the advantages in safety through minimised risk were too readily discounted.

We have recently developed a ship manoeuvring simulator no bigger than three microwave ovens and available to be carried on the bridge of any ocean-going ship. It would allow all the bridge staff, not only the captain, to carry out a full mission rehearsal before undertaking a hazardous manoeuvre, be it a tight port or a rendezvous at sea. Prince William Sound no doubt wishes that such a facility had been available on Exxon Valdez.

The insurers should provide a premium incentive for vessels adopting high-technology solutions to reduce risks; only then will the operators' reluctance to purchase new technology be alleviated.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. MELROSE
(Managing Director),
BMT Corbic Ltd.,
Wallend Research Station,
Wallend, Tyne & Wear.

Nature conflict

From Mr Alexander R. Trotter
Sir, Ian Prest (February 13) in picking three well publicised examples of conflict between development interests and conservation, gives the impression that the Nature Conservancy Council's Advisory Committee for Scotland and its successor bodies in 1991 and 1992 are, or will be, unable to stand up to development pressure, unless directed to do so by a powerful United Kingdom joint committee.

It is exactly such policy development from the south, without regard for the concerns of the Scottish people, that has resulted in the resentment which has made it so hard to obtain more widespread support for conservation from the rural community. It would be disastrous to repeat this error.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. TROTTER (Chairman),
NCC Advisory Committee for Scotland,
12 Hope Terrace, Edinburgh 9.

Maritime accidents

From Mr Max Nicholson
Sir, As the sorry tale continues of needless damage to marine waters, beaches, and wildlife by the irresponsible and unchecked operations of too many trading vessels, it is not time to ask, as the host country of the International Maritime Organisation of the United Nations, just what this costly organisation is doing about it?

Its recent track record suggests that the situation could hardly get worse if it were now abolished. At least a searching independent inquiry into its performance seems called for.

Yours etc.,
MAX NICHOLSON,
The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, SW1.

Half-way point in apartheid struggle

From Sir Peter Fawcus
Sir, It is generally agreed that the main purpose of sanctions against South Africa is to end apartheid in all its manifestations. The struggle against apartheid has reached a half-way point in which there are arguments for and against the retention of the different sanctions as a lever to bring about the remaining changes that are needed.

These arguments have recently been employed with great intensity on either side in Parliament and in the European Community Council of Ministers and have led to emotional and exaggerated statements such as the Irish Foreign Minister's allegation (report, February 21) that unilateral action by the UK to lift the ban on new investment would destroy the credibility of the Twelve's political co-operation and constitute a dangerous precedent.

This ban was imposed voluntarily in 1986, as Mr Waldegrave explained to Parliament (report, February 22), to encourage dialogue. That objective has been achieved to an extent unimaginable in 1986 and it was encouraging that a UDF (United Democratic Front) spokesman, Mr Patrick Lekota, on returning recently from Washington said (report, February 23),

"When we are satisfied that the process of negotiation is in motion, we will consider with those calling for the lifting of sanctions. It is not in the UDF's interests to smash the South African economy."

The remaining legislative bastions of apartheid are the Land Act, the Group Areas Act, and the Population Registration Act. The first two will have to go, but, at first, their repeal would hardly be noticed. It would enable a few wealthy blacks to buy white-owned farms in the rural areas and comfortable homes in the white suburbs, but the stark inequalities in living conditions and in the educational and health facilities of the whites and the vast majority of blacks will require more fundamental changes, and, above all, a stimulus to the economy resulting from massive new investment from outside.

The Population Registration Act will also have to go eventually, but it might be premature to repeal it when its registers could yet provide the basis for the representation of blacks in a transitional constitution.

The real need today is not for cosmetic changes enforced by outside pressures to demolish specific features of apartheid, but for early internal changes of fundamental importance that would enable black South Africans to play their part in the great task of building a non-racial state.

A common voters' roll in a unitary state would appear to be one possible outcome to the negotiations now about to begin, but that might take years to determine and even longer to achieve. Meanwhile the device of communal representation of the different racial groups, allowing for the election of MPs on separate voters' rolls, could be employed to recast the central institutions of power, replacing the tricameral legislature with one Parliament, composed of whites, blacks, Coloureds and Indians.

If this aim were to be accepted by the negotiators as their immediate task, requiring early decision and implementation, it would bring about irreversible political change, pave the way for much needed inter-communal co-operation, and lead perhaps to a universal demand from all South Africans for sanctions to be lifted.

If these changes were accompanied by free party political activity, they would also inspire added confidence in the country's prospects of political stability which would do more to encourage outside investment than the UK's removal of its ban.

Yours faithfully,
R. P. FAWCUS,
Dochart House,
Kilwin, Perthshire.

Legal language

From Chester Herald of Arms
Sir, I am not a lawyer, but I have to use the language of humility referred to in recent correspondence (January 29; February 5, 8, 13, 16) when drafting petitions (or memorials) addressed to the Earl Marshal from clients wanting grants of arms.

These usually end with a phrase such as "Your Grace's Memorialist will ever humbly pray etc." Petitions to the Sovereign for royal licences also end with the word "etc." and in my early days at the College of Arms I asked what this stood for, but nobody seemed to know. I then came across a letter from a Home Office official saying that the Privy Council Office considered that it meant "for such other relief as to Your Majesty may seem fit".

Fighting drugs
From the Chairman of the Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism
Sir, Norman Tebbit (article, February 20) and your other readers may be pleased to hear that this institute has already embarked on the first stages of a research project on drugs trafficking and narcotics.

We of course have it in mind to liaise in this project with other countries concerned and it had not escaped us that this might with advantage include the Soviet Union.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK BRENCHLEY,
Chairman,
Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism,
136 Baker Street, W1,
February 20.

Drawbacks of student loans

From the Director of Regent's College
Sir, Now that the House of Commons has given a third reading to the student loans Bill and the opponents of the scheme have clearly lost the argument, it surely behoves those in education to press the Government for a more radical scheme.

The Government's proposals do nothing to change a situation where we have the most generous system in the developed world but for the smallest proportion of students. Our system compares very unfavourably with that in the USA, for instance, for three groups of students — those following courses in further or higher education which do not lead to a degree and part-time students (neither of these groups qualifies for mandatory grants) and potential graduate students who can only compete for a relatively tiny number of scholarships.

Aside from these neglected groups, there are many students, theoretically covered by present arrangements, whose parents do not make up the grant. The modest loans now to be available will not help them very much. The opportunity to borrow larger sums, subject to some curbs to prevent wealthier parents from taking unnecessary advantage of cheap loans, should be made available.

In order to treat those groups more equitably resources will need to be spread more thinly. If the National Union of Students really seeks to represent all students, and not just the privileged undergraduates in universities and polytechnics, surely they should now be pressing for a fairer distribution of the available funds.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. KELLY, Director,
Regent's College,
Inner Circle,
Regent's Park, NW1,
February 20.

From Mr Giles P. T. Walker
Sir, I am surprised that Sam Kiley's article (February 17) suggests the increased number of A-level students applying for places at universities and polytechnics is "good news for ministers", presumably meaning that the Government's student loans scheme is vindicated.

The awful consequences of the scheme will not be experienced until well after it is in place — when those students entering careers in education and science, especially research, will not be able both to repay their loans and enjoy a decent standard of living and those from less well-off backgrounds will face the dreadful choice between supporting impoverished families and repayment.

Such a situation can only lead to one outcome: Britain will experience the mass default on student loan repayments found in the United States of America, reducing the economic argument for the loans to shreds, and rendering the scheme itself an abject failure.

Yours faithfully,
GILES P. T. WALKER,
Flat 1, 6 Kensington Place, W8.

Community charge

From the Leader of the Council, Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
Sir, I was amused to read a recent claim by Lady Porter, Leader of Westminster City Council and a fellow Conservative, that she is able to achieve a community charge of under £200 as a result of running an efficient council.

I too run an efficient council, and my colleagues at Berkshire County Council are hardly renowned for their extravagance. Even so, I expect the community charge in this borough to be over £460.

Berkshire and this borough together will run much the same services next year as Westminster, but the Government standard spending assessment (that estimate of the "need to spend") is about twice as much per head for Westminster as for us. The Government grant in Westminster will be about 4½ times as much per head (£865, as against £190).

I do not doubt that Lady Porter runs an efficient authority, but if we had even half the Government grant per head that she has in Westminster we, too, could declare a £200 community charge.

Yours faithfully,
PETER EVA, Leader,
Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Council,
Town Hall,
St Ives Road,
Maidenhead, Berkshire,
February 22.

Church wheel clamps

From Dr G. K. Laycock
Sir, Members and prospective members of the Wilmslow Methodist church (Diary, February 22) should consider themselves fortunate. Holy Trinity Church, Fareham, has recently introduced wheel clamping in an attempt to discourage the ungodly parking of unwelcome cars on church property. Several parishioners attending church functions have been clamped whilst their meetings have been taking place. The scheme is working so well that the car park is generally empty. I wonder, however, how long it will take for the pews to become so.

Yours faithfully,
G. K. LAYCOCK,
29 Pembury Road,
Sturminster,
Fareham, Hampshire,
February 22.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (01782) 5945.

OBITUARIES

MALCOLM FORBES

Magazine publisher and man of daring eccentricities

Malcolm Forbes, the ebullient millionaire publisher who died of a heart attack on February 24, at the age of 70, was one of America's richest men — and one of its more engagingly eccentric characters.

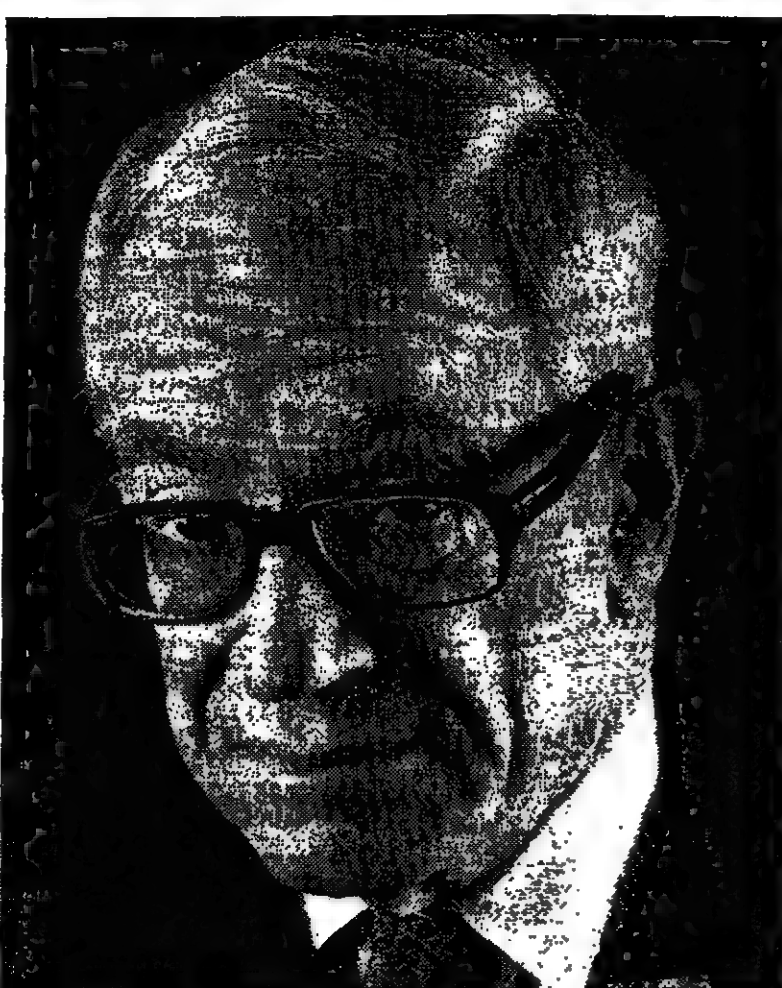
Indeed, though his fortune from the family bi-monthly business journal, *Forbes Magazine*, and other publishing ventures, was variously estimated at somewhere between \$400 million and \$1,000 million, it was the flamboyant, extravagant — not to say daring — side of his activities which more frequently made the headlines.

Forbes had a penchant for exotic or off-beat modes of travel, though this sometimes exposed him to considerable risk. Being discreetly whisked to the VIP suites of international airports in air-conditioned limousines, as befitted a man of his corporate means and gravitas, held no charms for him. His idea of fun was a spin around the New Jersey countryside at weekends, astride one of the many Harley Davidson motor cycles he owned.

Balloons were another love. In 1973, he became the first person to fly across America, coast-to-coast, and he had a collection of these lighter-than-air craft to fit every occasion: a sphinx-shaped balloon to fly over Egypt; a craft in the form of an elephant for traversing Thailand, and a balloon shaped like a bust of Beethoven for aerial excursions above the Federal Republic of Germany.

Not that this hobby did not have its hazards. On one occasion Forbes narrowly escaped death when his balloon for a planned transatlantic flight deflated as it was taking off. On another, while making a forced landing on farmland in a remote western state of America, he found himself staring down the twin barrels of a 12-gauge shotgun, wielded by a farmer convinced that the East Coast millionaire was a visitant from another planet.

Forbes's hospitality was in a like vein, and partook of a similar appetite for the exotic. It reached its apogee in a 70th birthday party he held in Morocco last year. On that occasion he flew 800 guests, who included Elizabeth Taylor and Henry Kissinger, to his mansion in Tangier. King Hassan of Morocco also held a lavish



party during the birthday celebrations, which attracted worldwide media coverage for their stylishness.

Malcolm Forbes was born in Brooklyn, New York City, on August 19, 1919, the son of Berie Charles Forbes, a Scotsman who had emigrated to America from a village near Aberdeen. He was educated at Lawrenceville and Princeton Universities, where he graduated in 1941.

He cut his teeth in publishing when he became owner of the *Fairfield Times*, a weekly paper in Lancaster, Ohio, and in the following year he founded the *Lancaster Times*.

During the Second World War he served in the US Army and saw action in France, Belgium and Germany. He

was awarded the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart, and was also severely wounded, spending several months in hospital as a result. A legacy of this war service was a limp which was to remain with him for the rest of his life.

After the end of the war, he joined his father at *Forbes*, and a few years later embarked on a political career. He was a New Jersey Senator from 1952 to 1958, and in 1957 he ran unsuccessfully as the Republican Party candidate for governor of the state. However, though President Eisenhower campaigned for him, Forbes was defeated by the incumbent, the Democrat Robert B. Meyer.

The consolation of having gained more votes than any prior New Jersey

Republican gubernatorial candidate was not one to appeal to a man like him. He resigned from the New Jersey Senate in 1958 and sought no further political office thereafter.

In 1954, he took over the running of *Forbes*, which had been started by his father in 1946, and became its publisher, president, editor-in-chief and sole owner.

The motto, "Capitalist Tool" which he gave to it, was appropriate for a journal which, when he took it over, was a somewhat staid publication with a circulation of around 100,000. In the following years he saw it expand to its present level of 720,000, multiplying its advertising revenues 40-fold in the process. Moreover this startling growth was achieved in the face of intense competition from larger rivals such as *Newsweek*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Fortune* and *Business Week*.

Besides his success with *Forbes*, he also diversified his business interests into property development, first in the states of Colorado and Missouri, and later, overseas to Fiji and elsewhere.

Though Forbes improved on his father's performance with the family magazine, he always acknowledged his debt to him, particularly in the intangible matter of judging any company in which he became involved by the quality of its management, rather than by last year's balance sheet. Conceding that this was a matter of monitoring subtle nuances and footnotes, he liked to say the drama critics of American business.

Among the more exotic extensions of his business were a leading motor cycle dealership, his Tangier palace, and a French chateau. His most recent publishing venture, a magazine called *Egg*, aimed at up-and-coming city dwellers, appeared on news stands shortly before his death.

Forbes also contributed lavishly to charity; among his most spectacular recent acts was to give \$1 million for research into AIDS.

Forbes married, in 1946, Roberta Remsen Laidlaw. The marriage, of which there were four sons and a daughter, was dissolved in 1985. Latterly he had been often in the company of Elizabeth Taylor.

SANDRO PERTINI

Restoring authority to the Italian presidency



Sandro Pertini who was President of the Italian Republic from 1978 to 1985, died on February 24 at the age of 93.

Pertini was well over 80 when he was elected President but he showed no sign whatsoever of the burdens of longevity in becoming by far the most popular head of state the country ever had.

Whether expressing his disdain for terrorism, his confidence in young people, his public criticism of politicians when he felt they were doing less than their duty, Pertini managed to persuade much of the nation to identify itself with him and feel content to do so. He was a life-long socialist but this is no way limited either his appeal or his outlook. He liked to see himself as an old fashioned anti-clerical while at the same time he was happy to talk of his personal friendship with Pope John Paul II. He avoided categories except that of exceptional human warmth, which was reflected in his own genial, pipe-smoking persona.

It was by the force of this personality that Pertini raised the influence of the Italian presidency considerably above the limited power the country's Constitution had bestowed upon it after the war. He took office when authority was at a very low ebb. His Christian Democrat predecessor had been forced to quit prematurely over involvement in the Lockheed aircraft bribery scandal and Aldo Moro, the Prime Minister, had shortly before been assassinated by Red Brigade terrorists.

He was utterly firm against the scourge of terrorism because he so sincerely believed in the Republic as a democratic institution. Pertini also was the first to help bring forward non-Christian Democrat party leaders as Italian Prime Ministers.

Pertini came to be popularly called "Il Nonno" (Grandpa), and won the ordinary citizen's hearts essentially for his old-fashioned virtues like honesty and speaking his mind. This included publicly condemning the Mafia, the slow-moving Italian bureaucracy after the 1980 earthquake and protesting to Argentina's military rulers over the gross abuse of human rights they permitted.

Alessandro Pertini was born at Stela San Giovanni, near Savona, on September 25, 1896. His father, a farmer, died when the boy was small and he was brought up by his mother. He took degrees in political science and law. During the First World War he served as an artillery officer and was decorated.

Afterwards the war he enrolled in the Socialist Party and set himself on a course which inevitably brought him into conflict with Fascism. Early in 1923, only months after Mussolini's seizure of power, Pertini was arrested for the first time when he was

surprised distributing pamphlets entitled *Under the Barbarous Fascist Domination*.

During a trial, at which he was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, he calmly stated that he accepted full responsibility for his action, adding that he was willing to die if necessary for his political faith. Released from prison, he was attacked six times by Fascist squads, once when wearing a conspicuous red tie on May Day.

Pertini was subsequently condemned to five years' internal exile but escaped first to Milan and then, with Filippo Turati, the great socialist figure of the day, by boat to Corsica. Pertini worked in Paris washing taxis and then moved to Nice where he earned a living as a building labourer. He was sought by the Fascist police but returned to Italy in 1929 because he wanted to found a clandestine Socialist movement. He was recognized, arrested and sentenced to 11 years' jail by a special tribunal, five years of which he spent in prison and the rest in domestic exile.

A hero of the Resistance Movement, Pertini was awarded the Gold Medal of Valour and helped organize the liberation struggle in northern Italy.

He had to wait until 1969 for a public post suitable to his talents when he was elected Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. He was reconfirmed in 1972.

It was from this post that Pertini moved in July 1978 to the Quirinale, only symbolically, in a sense, he continued to live in his comparative modest flat near the Trevi Fountain which was in fact comfortably close to the President's palace. He used the official residence only for work and for entertaining.

At the end of the war Pertini married Carla Bruni whom he met when she was working for the Resistance. A professional psychiatrist, known for her unconventional views, she refused to accept the responsibilities of a first lady on the grounds that her husband had been elected president by Parliament, not by her. Her husband was in complete agreement with her view.

JOHNNIE RAY

Fifties singer who fashioned the teenage audience for pop music



Johnnie Ray, the American singer, who, in the Fifties, virtually created the fashion for teenage hysteria which has surrounded popular music ever since, died of liver failure at his Los Angeles home. He was 63.

Deaf in his right ear, with a distinctive emotional catch in his voice, and the ability to cry to order during his songs, Ray's personal appearances between 1951 and 1960 singing ballads like "Cry", depending on a strident emotional delivery rather than the intelligence of the lyrics, transformed the idea of a modern ballad singer, and, in many ways, can be seen as setting the stage for the kind of mass teenage reception which was accorded to rock 'n' roll.

Before Johnnie Ray only Frank Sinatra had generated anything approaching actual hysteria among an audience

and that was by accident rather than design. Ray recognized that a new and important teenage audience of what came to be known as "bobbysoxers" had emerged in the United States in the aftermath of the Second World War and, initially unwittingly, exploited its desire to identify emotionally with a singer as a fantasy idol. By doing so he laid the foundations for later pop music.

Born in Dallas, Oregon in 1927, Ray first performed in clubs and bars in Detroit in the late 1940s, usually as a solo performer singing to his own piano accompaniment. His deafness, which led to his wearing a hearing aid throughout his career, encouraged him to adopt a declamatory and unsophisticated style.

With his first international

success, "Cry", in 1951 Ray rapidly came to symbolize the emerging teenage culture with a right to its own fashions, emotions and music. Nicknamed the "Prince of Weils" and the "Nabob of Sob", Ray enjoyed an unprecedented personal success in the ensuing decade.

Although the overt sexuality of his performances and some of his songs raised some eyebrows, it never affected his popularity among his teenage audience. They were not aware that his method of delivery owed a great deal to the emotional style of the legendary Billie Holiday.

As the more socially conscious decade of the Sixties opened, however, so Ray's perhaps unsophisticated style began to lose its appeal. A planned career as a film actor had flowered, briefly, in 1954, with *There's No Business Like*

Show Business, but Ray found it impossible to make the transition to the changing musical style of elaborate harmonies and socially aware lyrics symbolized by Bob Dylan and later by the Beatles.

In the first years of the Sixties his personal life underwent severe strain and led to the breakup of his marriage and to what he later admitted was a severe alcoholic dependence. In 1965 he retired from touring altogether.

At the beginning of the Seventies, however, Ray began to recreate his career, depending very much on his original material and his original style, appealing nostalgically to the middle-aged men and women who remembered him as their first teenage idol some 20 years before.

Ray never remarried and had no children.

John Taylor

Our duty to share the good news

Evangelism is such an aggressive word. It conjures up pictures of American television preachers invading our homes with style of delivery which is more like physical assault than a reasoned case. The kind of questions it asks — Are you saved? — do not admit to any other acceptable answer than yes. Any attempt to say "Yes, but..." or "Saved from what..." is interpreted as clear evidence of the "unsaved" character of the one confronted. It operates in slogans and claims to offer a simple Gospel.

This is, however, a caricature of what evangelism is about, although it is sufficiently close to the truth to make the granting of television franchises a matter of serious concern to Christians who do not want the complexities of life reduced to the level of an animated cartoon. It remains true nonetheless that evangelism is a good word distorted by linking it in some quarters with the word "aggressive". It does not have to be a blunt instrument used to beat people over the head. There are other ways of proceedings.

At the heart of evangelism is good news; good news about God; good news about community; good news about each individual. The good news about God is that he is not a capricious, whimsical God who is just as likely to swat you as caress you. He is a God of love who can be trusted, upon whom you can rely. The good news about community is that as God loves us, so we are meant to live in a community which embodies that love.

We are not meant to live alone, isolated and introverted. We are meant to live for each other. The good news about each individual is that each is loved by God in his or her uniqueness, each having special value in the sight of God which no one can take away, each having a potential which no one else can fulfil.

Each person's perspective on the good news is different according to who he is and according to where he stands. For someone who is hungry, good news is bread. For someone who

is thirsty, good news is clean drinking water. For someone who is alone, good news is a neighbour who calls. For an isolated community, good news is a better bus service. The provision of all these things is a proper Christian concern, for the meeting of specific, real human need is the setting where it is possible to bear the good news about God, about fellow human beings and about the value of each individual human life.

It is a proper Christian concern that the story should be told, that the facts of the Christian faith should be rehearsed and a reason given for the faith within; and all of this in words. Particular as is the nature of good news for some people in terms of bread or water, that does not remove from the Christian witness the hope that there will come a point when he will be able to tell the story of Jesus of Nazareth and give an account of why it all matters.

It is here that for some the distinction is to be found between mission and Evangelism. Every move towards another, every step away from self towards another, is mission. Evangelism on the other hand is the attempt to move beyond the actions which, it is claimed (sometimes

Question of lifestyle

truthfully), speak louder than words, to words themselves. Evangelism tries to articulate the faith. It is a deliberate attempt to communicate in words the good news about God which is at the heart of the Christian proclamation.

In the end whether such a distinction between mission and evangelism is right does not matter, as long as some effort is made to articulate the faith in words as well as in acts of service. What is clear, however, is that acts of service must not be undertaken with the sole object of engineering an opportunity to speak

the word of witness. That opportunity may or may not present itself. Kindness towards others should be the natural overflow of the love of God. It is not shown out of any ulterior motive, however good it may be. The opportunity to tell the story or to give verbal expression to what the Christian believes will come quite naturally without the need to hammer aggressively on the world's door. It all comes down to a question of life style.

To describe the working of the Kingdom of God, Jesus used pictures. He described it as leaven in the lump, as salt seasoning the whole, as seed growing secretly. Such imagery implies that Christian witness will not be a blunt instrument used to beat the world over the head, but rather the quiet unobtrusive insertion of the Christian perspective into the bloodstream of the individual and of society. It will permeate the whole.

Such an approach does not rail at people. It does not go about producing guilt where there is none, although it does point up the consequences of individual wrongdoing as well as seeking the eradication of social evil and injustice.

The proclamation of the Gospel will involve the church and individual Christians in bearing witness, by word or deed, to the God of love. It will involve them in creating the kind of community where all find support, where no one is excluded. To achieve such involvement Christians will have to be engaged, at a local, regional, national and international level, in living issues. The church can expect to be pushed aside unless Christians are prepared to commit themselves to the day to day work of creating community.

It is in such a context that exercising the option for the poor must become the Christian priority. Life is lived out in a social and political framework. The Christian cannot therefore avoid social and political involvement without the

Christian life being reduced to an individual, private matter. The presence of committed Christians in every level of society is likely to be more effective Evangelism than the confrontational approach which so often bears that name.

All of this implies for the church, in terms of its own house-keeping, preparing the yeast, keeping the salt dry, storing the seed which will give next year's harvest. The presence of the yeast or the salt will be felt throughout the structures of society. It will bear witness to God's activity

Challenge norms of society

in the large affairs of the world as well as in the quiet, ordinary surroundings of normal daily life. If they are to be the yeast or the salt in the world at large, Christians need to be better equipped.

The church must therefore find new and more effective ways of nurturing and teaching its own members. Even in the church there is an appalling ignorance of the Christian scriptures and Christian theology. Those who are to be live yeast in society must be able to rehearse the Christian story and know how it resonates with the life of the world. Those who are to be salt must know how and when the Christian message challenges the norms of society, when, for example, power is judged by a king who takes a towel and washes his servants' feet.

Those who are to be seed growing alongside others must themselves be deeply rooted in the traditions of the church. If this nurture is to be available, if teaching is to be given, then the ministers of the church need to regain their lost nerve and offer it. They need to be willing to share their own expensive theological education with others.

The Rev John Taylor is General Secretary of the Division of Ministries of the Methodist Church.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.D. Bell

and Miss Lillian Graham
The engagement is announced between Lillian, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, and Johnny, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Bell, of Ngania, Masterton, New Zealand.

Mr J.E.F. Campbell
and Miss P.A. O'Brien
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs I.E.F. Campbell, of Feathercombe, Surrey, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.A. O'Brien, The Old Vicarage, Swaffham, Norfolk.

Mr A. d'Epinois George
and Miss C.A. Brodie Cooper
The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Dr and Mrs John George, of Beverston, Tebury, Glos, and Cristina, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Brodie Cooper, of Little Beacom, Surrey, are pleased to announce their engagement.

Mr A.J. Dixon
and Miss J. Bohr
The engagement is announced between Andrew James, son of Mr and Mrs D.M. Dixon, of Wimbledon, London, and Julie, daughter of Mr Erik Bohr, and Mrs Ellen Bohr, of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Señor M. Gallego Rodriguez
and Miss T.T. Lacey
The engagement is announced between Manuel, elder son of Señores De Gallego, of Madrid, and Tanya, daughter of Mr and Mrs G.L. Lacey, of London.

Mr R.H. Hall
and Miss A.J. Clayton-Smith
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs R.A. Hall, of Burton-on-Trent, and a younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J.A. Clayton-Smith, of Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Mr D.S. Hicklet
and Miss B.L. Hyde
The engagement is announced between David Saladin, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Nevill Hicklet, of Lowfield Heath, Sussex, and Brenda Lea, younger daughter of The Reverend and Mrs D.J. Hyde, of Hove, Sussex.

Mr S.J. Harris

and Miss C.J. Ashfield
The engagement is announced between Simon J. Harris and Miss Caroline Ashfield.

Mr J.K. Hillan
and Miss J.S. Blanch
Parents and friends are to be congratulated on their patience in awaiting the engagement now announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs J. Hillan, of Christleton, Chester, and Juliet, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.W.M. Blanch, of Hope Cove, Devon.

Mr D.E.N. Lewis
and Miss A.L. Kay
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Richard Lewis, of Reigate, Surrey, and Andrea, daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Payne, of Romsey, Hampshire.

Mr G.P. Lloyd Williams
and Miss L. Painter
The engagement is announced between Giles, only son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Lloyd Williams, of Partridge Green, West Sussex, and Trudi, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Canning, of Middle Aston, Oxfordshire.

Mr S.R. Lowe
and Miss J.M. Barnes
The engagement is announced between Shaun, only son of Mr and Mrs David Lowe, of Churchdown, Gloucestershire, and Joanna, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Barnes, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Mr A.E. Montagu
and Miss L.H. Gaden
The engagement is announced between Alan, son of Major and Mrs M.D. Montagu, of Barnaby Farm, Beccles, Suffolk, and Louise Helen, twin daughter, of Mr and Mrs A.G.H. Gaden, of Trull, Taunton, Somerset.

Mr C.R. Vercoe
and Miss T.C. Lacey
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Dr and Mrs M.G.S. Vercoe, of Coventry, and Tiffany, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G.J. Lacey, of London.

ON THIS

THESE are the names of the couples who are to be married in the coming weeks. The names are given in the order in which the marriages are to take place.

WINTER SEASON IN AUTOMOBILISM

THESE are the names of the couples who are to be married in the coming weeks. The names are given in the order in which the marriages are to take place.

THE ARTS

Lost in the pit of doom

Sheridan Morley

One of the enduring mysteries of the 1980s is why the decade produced so little major drama based on current affairs. No O'Casey for Ireland, no Galsworthy to deal with Thatcher's England, not even an Eoin Williams or an A.J. Cronin to deal with the miners' strike.

True, there was the play *Pravda* about the press revolution, but precious little else which is why on Channel 4 last night *A Strike Out of Time* promised so well. A dramatic documentary to mark the fifth anniversary of the miners' strike, it was written and directed by Paul Bryers in a style borrowed from Warren Beatty's *Reds*, the film which mixed reconstruction with the eye witness accounts of those who lived through its aftermath.

But Bryers's first problem was the refusal of his two real-life stars to join the witnesses. Neither Arthur Scargill nor Ian MacGregor would take part, and in their absence two good look-alike performances (Paul Rogers as MacGregor and David Harries as Scargill) were lumbered with the desperately pedestrian script which appeared in have been cobbled together from old press releases and not a hot idea.

Although the strike was for all kinds of reasons — political as well as human — a major national tragedy, last night's dramatisation was a disappointing fall between several stools. *Hamlet* was not only without the prince, but also without Shakespeare although in there somewhere remained all the components for a serious play.

In the end, it was left to Kim Howells of the South Wales NUM to deliver the epitaph to Scargill's dreams of a Socialist Republic of South Yorkshire. "All he had were corridors full of boys with broken arms pummelled into defeat."

But the figure of real fascination here was that of David Hart, the freelance journalist who became a shadowy adviser to MacGregor at the Coal Board. As interviewed, he proved to be a mild-mannered libertarian, as played by Jack Klaff in the dramatised sequences he was a sinister figure of infinite power who alone decided that the miners had to be crushed rather than negotiated into a compromise solution.

The biggest defeat for the Labour movement since 1926 was also the moment when a century of trades unionism ended with one group pitching stones at another.

Men with too much past to be defeated also found themselves with no real future to be won, and there were moments when this greater truth could be glimpsed through Bryers's uneasy mix of rehearsal and reconstruction and interviews.

But in the final analysis, the stars did not look down, the corn was not green, and the whole historical mosaic remained as foredoomed as Arthur Scargill's haircut.

Jazzing up the airwaves

Clive Davis examines the launch of Britain's first jazz radio station and meets the man who beat Andrew Lloyd Webber to the prize slot



Dave Lee: he knows the policy is likely to displease purists, but is convinced that he is on the right tracks

Forget the publicity about Jazz FM. The jazz buff's dream radio station is already on the air, broadcasting undiluted improvisation to an audience of committed listeners. The drawback is that it is in New York.

WKCR plays some 70 hours of jazz each week, alongside classical and "ethnic" music. As far as hard-core fans are concerned, its most celebrated features have been the non-stop retrospectives devoted to the recorded output of individual musicians. The last such tribute, held in November, concentrated on the veteran drummer, Art Blakey. "It lasted," says the station DJ, Elliott Bratton, "roughly 200 hours — that's about a week and two days".

I spoke to Bratton while he was actually presenting a show. There was ample time for us to talk, since he was playing a 22-minute track by the uncompromising modern pianist Don Pullen. The kind of music, in short, which is likely to deter any casual button-wrinkler. There is little chance of such a piece going out on Jazz FM, Britain's first non-piano, all-jazz radio station, which is launched on Sunday. Two hundred-hour marathons are also out of the question, which will come as a relief to anyone not interested in Art Blakey.

The big difference, of course, is that WKCR is not a commercial enterprise. Attached to Columbia University, it relies on subsidies and contributions from benevolent listeners. Jazz FM, by contrast, will exist in a harsher world where advertising revenue and audience figures are crucial. All of which explains why the station's early test transmissions have been playing music that is not normally thought of as jazz. Richard jazz buff, tuning to the 102.2 frequency, have come away shaking their heads as they describe hearing strains of a soul singer — Anita Baker — or even a middle-of-the-road artist like Al Jarreau.

The station's co-founder, Dave Lee, knows that the policy is likely

to displease purists, but he is convinced that he is on the right tracks. "When we were doing the market research, there was one figure that stood out: 60 per cent of the people who were asked said they didn't like jazz. But they did like Ella Fitzgerald, Billie Holiday, George Benson and Nat King Cole, artists like that."

"That's the kind of audience we need to go after. Instead of going down the extreme jazz road, we want to lead people by the hand, then we can play a higher proportion of real jazz later on. I hope the regular jazz people will just be patient."

A seasoned pianist, Lee has played with some of the world's best soloists. As a session musician, he has a batch of advertising jingles to his credit, and in the Sixties, he was musical director on *That Was The Week That Was*. The idea for an all-jazz station came to him a decade ago while he

was shaving in a Los Angeles bathroom. The local jazz station was playing in the background, and Lee found himself wondering why London could not have its own equivalent.

Backed by a solid team of business associates, he began

'Sixty per cent of the people said they didn't like jazz, but liked Ella Fitzgerald, Billie Holiday, George Benson and Nat King Cole. That's the audience we are after'

lobbying the Home Office for a space on the airwaves. When the Government finally announced plans for a new swathe of specialist stations — known as "incrementals" — Lee's company, London

Jazz Radio, put in a bid for the London FM slot. Last July, to the surprise of even some of its senior members, the group came out on top, ahead of 31 other contenders including a much-financed classical consortium with Andrew Lloyd Webber.

Jazz FM's daytime output will lean towards soul, Latin music and R&B, with most of the straight jazz content being reserved for the evening. Apart from the younger, daytime DJs, the specialist line-up includes Beany Green and the trad cornet player-cum-educationalist, Digby Fairweather. There will also be a "jazz book at bedtime", launched with Ross Russell's biography of Charlie Parker, *Bird Lives*.

As for the avant-garde, the Cecil Taylor and John Zorn, Lee promises that there will be a slot, but "at an avant-garde hour". "It's the same as a classical station playing Stockhausen. You can't

play hours of it during the day, because listeners will switch off."

The sceptics are already muttering about a betrayal. But past experience suggests that the market for jazz allows little margin for error. The Los Angeles station which first inspired Lee, for instance — KGO — recently took jazz off FM and switched to classical instead, leaving jazz only on the lesser AM frequency. According to a spokesman, part of the audience had gradually defected to "New Age" music. A more acerbic view came from one local listener, the respected critic and composer, Leonard Feather: "It was having problems keeping its identity. They were getting complaints from trad fans who said there was too much fusion, while the fusion lovers were saying exactly the opposite."

As Lee indicates, the best compromise may be a format which does not pretend that jazz is the be-all and end-all. One of the liveliest stations in Paris, FIP — part of Radio France — tries to maintain a ratio of 20 per cent jazz during the day, mixed with classical and pop. In the early evening jazz takes over completely for an hour and a half.

Presentation is kept as brief as possible; station executive Francois Joffe describes the smoky female tones as the voice of an air hostess speaking over the intercom: "We want to keep it accessible. We don't want presenters to sound like they're reading from an encyclopaedia of jazz."

In the meantime, the Jazz FM staff are still trying to sort out their definitions of the art form. According to Lee, Scott Joplin is out, but Anita Baker is in ("She's a jazz singer whose albums aren't jazz," he says, bafflingly). Glenn Miller seems to be another borderline case. "In *The Moon*," is unlikely to pass the test, but the later work by the Army Air Force Orchestra is expected to find a niche in the big band show. Sinatra, Jimi Hendrix, Ravel, B.B. King — you could go on and on. The fanatics certainly will.

DANCE

John Percival

The Moor's Pavane Theatre Royal, Bury St Edmunds

The tiny stage of the beautiful little Georgian Theatre Royal in Bury St Edmunds offers a challenge to anyone programming an evening of ballet, but it was specifically to meet such challenges that Peter Schaufuss extensively developed the idea of a touring chamber group of dancers from English National Ballet.

Starting a new tour, they offered on Friday a programme in which, wisely, pure ballet classicism was confined to the love duet and showpiece solos from Bournonville's *Flower Festival at Genzano*, ebulliently danced by Christine Camillo and Matz Skoog.

There was one new production, *The Moor's Pavane*, first given by this company in Athens last December and receiving its British premiere. José Limón, one of the great names of an earlier generation of American dance, died in 1972, contrary to usual expectation, his reputation has been growing ever since.

Limón subtitled the work "Variations on the theme of Othello". He does not tell the story at all realistically, but lets the characters reveal their emotions in an understated, almost abstract way during formal dances to music by Purcell. Even so, it could take more powerful performances than the bulky, bearded Diego Ciavatti and his colleagues provide.

Similarly, in *Aureole*, only Thea Jarvis as the leading woman had a true feeling for Paul Taylor's lyric style. The performance as a whole looked too light and balletic, without humour or power to give it character. But even Taylor's own dancers would have had problems with so little space and with David Johnson's stolid piano playing of the Handel music.

Consequently, the evening's climax was unambiguously *Swan Song*, with its original cast of Koen Onizuka, Maz Skoog and Kevin Richmond to give full value to Christopher Bruce's impressionistic dance drama.

Hilary Finch

BBC SO/Davis Barbican/Radio 3

The BBC's Scandinavian season has given their Symphony Orchestra the chance to show their bit in the great and gradual renaissance of Nielsen, which the closing years of this century seem to be witnessing.

The combination — interaction, even — of Robert Simpson's outstanding programme notes and equally perceptive musical direction from the baton of Andrew Davis made this an unusually satisfying concert.

Too many pairs of ears, schooled in the Austro-German, wooed by the Latin, and stimulated by the atonal, are still bewildered when confronted by Nielsen. One of the tricks, as Simpson pointed out and Davis showed with rare panache, is to surrender to the pull of the music's harmonic dynamism; and in the Fourth Symphony it is unusually dynamic.

Davis literally ran into the symphony's opening, and ensured

that its invention was truly "inextinguishable" right to the end. In this continuous work, Davis's skill was to sense out the nimble changes of rhythmic course which fuel its tonal fire. By pitting the best of his soloists one against another — the curl of a flute phrase into the thrumming of a viola, the raw signal of the clarinet into the steel of the strings — the fluctuating movement was constantly renewed. This was a performance cogent of mind, light of spirit and robust of music.

It was complemented by an equally powerful interpretation of the Second Symphony of Nielsen's contemporary, Sibelius. *Finlandia* had introduced us to his sound world, and to the orchestra's supple invigoration of its pounding rhythms and its light handling of the dense brass chords.

Davis went to the heart of the Sibelius paradox: the surge of the small motif counteracting the litheless of the broad melodic swathe. In matching the tightening of tempo and harmony, he created a tension which did away with the need for the signposting so often imposed on its Finale, and drew playing of exceptional clarity from the strings.

CONCERTS

Richard Morrison

Nash Ensemble Wigmore Hall

Birthday presents, in the shape of world premieres, keep on arriving in the Nash Ensemble's typically adventurous 25th anniversary season. But festive and celebratory are not words that spring to mind as one listens to Colin Matthews's new *Three-part Chaconne for String Trio and Piano Left-Hand*.

It is an elegantly thought-out piece, its structure as cogent as a quadratic equation — and for the last two minutes of its blue-minute duration it freezes into a crackling allegro. The pianist's left-hand transforms what had been a lugubrious opening recitative into a dazzling sprint up the keyboard, which the strings urge onwards with trills. But earlier, the Chaconne theme had been worked out rather earnestly in convoluted, chromatic counterpoint that lacked a clearly defined expressive purpose.

Elsewhere, the programme had a Russian flavour. John Tavener's

Settings of Six Russian Folk Songs — for soprano and a vocal chamber ensemble which included the balalaika-like domra, supplying the appropriate *Dr Zhivago* touch to the textures — were entertaining pieces, though occasionally over-cluttered with instrumental detail. Most of the settings also seemed to have three verses too many, but folk songs usually do. The cycle finished with "Kalinka" — hoary old veteran of a thousand Red Army Choir concerts.

Jill Gomez sang these with a greater sense of style than she had earlier seemed to command in Shostakovich's settings of *Seven Poems of Alexander Blok*. These songs move extremely subtly from calmness to menace, from meane to a neurosis, manifest in obsessively repeated phrases, and from neurosis to anguished outbursts that split the music's restraint like an axe splitting a log.

Gomez and the Nash instrumentalists gave a good account of the notes, but did not always capture the spirit of the music. However, the players went on to offer an affecting performance of Shostakovich's Piano Quintet, a beautiful work played with great tenderness.

David Fallows

RLPO/Haenchen Liverpool

It will be interesting to see how much our cultural life changes as a result of the amazing events of the past few months and of the bold plans laid for a future united Europe. There may also be distinguished continental musicians who fail to be heard in Britain, simply because our country is small and our support for the arts is relatively meagre. But it is still surprising that a first-rate East German conductor can have a massively successful career in a country as near as The Netherlands but remain virtually unknown here.

In several ways Hartmut Haenchen showed himself to be an individual and important artist at his debut with the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra. He has that uncanny skill of being able to create musical space: the music may be going at breakneck speed, but there is always room for the players to phrase with freedom and flexibility. That was clear right from the

beginning of this concert, when Beethoven's often despised Prometheus Overture emerged with startling lyricism.

It could also be heard in Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto, where he mixed well with the strikingly different musicianship of Pascal Devoyon — who made up for certain lapses of detail with a sparkling and irresistible sense of shape and phrasing.

But none of this quite prepared the listener for the memorable reading of Schubert's Great C Major Symphony that ended the concert. Perhaps it was the conductor's experience in The Netherlands that gave him a sense of the new colours and formal attitudes that come with the original-instruments movement. Bright timpani, gentle trombones, and reedy woodwind declared this to be a performance of the 1990s. An emphasis on the colour of the individual phrase brought out many details that usually go unheard.

If Haenchen once or twice allowed a climax to develop a little unsteadily out of the astonishing stillness he created, he nevertheless demonstrated that he is a conductor who must be heard more in Britain.

Notice to Borrowers

The Interest Rates on all Halifax Building Society variable rate mortgage accounts (excluding Xtraloan accounts) will be increased by 0.9% per annum. For accounts subject to the Mortgage conditions 1984 or later, this increase relates to the Base Rate.

The new Interest Rates will take effect:

On new mortgages and on existing mortgages having roll numbers A/2483000-8 and upwards on 1st March 1990.

On mortgages having roll numbers from A/1756000-9 to A/2482999-9 (both numbers inclusive) on 1st April 1990.

On other mortgages on dates to be notified individually to the borrowers concerned.

Borrowers will be notified appropriately of any changes in their monthly payments.

Notice to Budget Plan Customers

Under the terms of this plan your monthly payment will not be altered until 1st April 1991.



FEBRUARY 1990

When a wife finds that her husband has Aids

Benedict Nightingale

Marital Aids Rose Theatre

Before the plague has run its course there will, one suspects, be quite a few plays about the predicament of the wife who discovers that her husband could be infected with Aids and she herself may be a victim too. Let us hope some of them grab the heart and mind more powerfully than Jack Bradley's well-meant but trite two-hander at the Rose.

Andrew Whelan's *Ryk* is an earnest ambulant, a vocation which (so the programme solemnly assures us) "has no bearing on any current industrial dispute". Deborah McMahon's smiling Judi wears a CND badge, belongs



Fear: Deborah McMahon as Judi and Andrew Whelan as Ryk

to the local sisterhood, and makes a career of giving others good advice. Specifically, she has been counselling a woman who broke medical confiden-

tiality, causing an Aids sufferer to lose his job. Here coincidence intervenes. This victim of prejudice turns out to be Ryk's

best friend, a homosexual truck driver called Brian. Hardly less believable, it has never occurred to Judi that the two men have done anything more intense than exchange brotherly opinions about soccer. Even when Ryk explains his fears, she at first assumes he naively believes Aids can be caught by breathing the same air as a Tottenham supporter. "What is it about men that makes you think even viruses are attracted to you?"

When she finally twigs the truth, though, she is less serene. The caring wife screams "vile" and begins packing her suitcase, notwithstanding Ryk's attempts to appease her with lines such as "I'm glad I'm finally able to be honest and share it with you."

For the dramatist, this reaction is understandable but

hypocritical. As he sees it, the main problem is less Ryk's long-term deception, less that his disloyalty may result in Judi's death, more that she is a liberal "out there" but not one "in here". She must bring her personal and political views into synchronism.

There is one fine scene. That is a broken monologue, staged with nice simplicity by David Beaton, in which Whelan's Ryk obliquely quizzes an invisible doctor about the perils facing him. But most of the time I found neither main character particularly sympathetic or plausible.

When Judi complains of unfairness, Ryk must wisely opine, "Life isn't fair." When

he appeals for understanding, she must riposte, "I'm trying, damn you Ryk, I'm trying."

Whelan has more success with the play's stager bits than McMahon: but then less is asked of him. His task is to play what his author sees as a very decent man trying to handle a painful situation as reasonably as he knows. She must variously embody unquestioning love, a shrill sense of injury, and finally — hardest of all — affectionate appreciation of his sexual and viral quirks.

No wonder there is something strenuous about McMahon's performance. Playing this stuff must feel like swimming against the tide through a sea of carrot juice. Seeing it certainly does.

Unmerry widow is stripped bare

OPERA

Hilary Finch

The Merry Widow Northcott, Exeter

Opera 80's 10th anniversary season is turning out to be something of a retrospective celebration. This year when, ironically, they plan to extend their activity to include a four-week autumn tour, there is all too little to celebrate.

Where *Lucia di Lammermoor* (reviewed here two weeks ago) over-stretched the young cast cruelly in vocal terms, *The Merry Widow* lands them in stylistic territory in which they are every bit as much strangers as are the Pontefradians in *Farina*.

Even the most perverse offerings of the early Opera 80s at least provided audiences with some challenge, and the company with a sense of theatrical *raison d'être*. Under

their new artistic regime, convention, undernourished by stylistic wisdom or flair, is in danger of becoming dramatically threadbare.

Wilfred Judd has provided his eager audiences (most houses are sold out) with a traditional, flamboyantly-costumed production. But in playing Lehar straight, within its period, he has missed the essential artificiality vital to the work, the frame of

sophistication within which the deviousness, the frailty and the sentiments of mankind's little ways can be played out.

In failing to establish any assured or consistent tone, he leaves his young singers at the mercy of their own awkward artificiality. Dialogue is uneasy; relationships spit and stamp when they should spar; the properly arch becomes the merely coy. Jenny Weston's choreography, too, veers too often to the striding and strutting of a variety show routine.

Baron Zeta (Ian Platt) and Danilo (Richard Halton) both showed scope for considerable vocal panache when they were not stuck in the grip of a

Morcombe and Wise two-hander.

Heather Lorimer, a dignified, sometimes radiant Widow, came into her own in both the simplicity and vitality of her Act II numbers; though with Stephen Barlow conducting an orchestra more suited to the Prater than the Theater an der Wien, she was hard put to establish a consistently benign profile.

Eleanor Bennett's Valencienne and Andrew Forbes-Lane's Camille were similarly small scale and rather less interesting.

Opera 80 will have to do some serious rethinking if they are to justify their place in a new decade.

LONDON PALLADIUM
A POLY THEATRE
Paul Nicholas
Bonnie Langford
IN THE SMASH-HIT BROADWAY MUSICAL
The PIRATES OF PENZANCE
by Gilbert & Sullivan
PREVIEWS FROM 20 MARCH - OPENS 26 MARCH 1990
Book Now 01-437 7373
LIMITED SEASON ONLY UNTIL APRIL 30

AMEC Projects
the real high flyers in project management

AMEC Projects
Member of the AMEC Group

INBO
AND OPORT

FRO
\$149

The rise and rise of a high-flyer

Transatlantic status for Manchester is expected soon. Harvey Elliott explains why this is so important

Cecil Parkinson, the Transport Secretary, hopes in the next few weeks to sign an agreement with his American opposite number formally recognising Manchester as a gateway to Britain, despite yesterday's revelation of his embarrassing misunderstanding with Washington. Tens of thousands of transatlantic passengers already fly into and out of the airport still commonly known as Ringway. But with gateway status, the airport authorities' ambition of enabling more of the 20 million people in the catchment area to fly direct across the Atlantic will have a chance of being realised.

It has been a long, hard struggle involving intensive political lobbying, the threat of court action and bitter battles against some of the larger airlines. The airlines have often regarded Manchester's ambition as "anti-British" and unhelpful to their attempt to win more concessions from the Americans in return for allowing more of their airlines into Britain.

The critics claim that once Manchester services can be negotiated in the same way as those from Heathrow or Gatwick, American carriers will flood in and operate a range of inter-European services after the creation of the single market that will dilute the profitability, and even the viability, of British airlines.

The view is not shared by the 21 directors on the Manchester Airport company board. They ask

with some persuasiveness why millions of scheduled airline passengers living in the north should be forced to travel to London for their long-haul flights.

And they question why bureaucratic manoeuvrings and some airlines' desire to retain their dominance in the south should stop the expansion of Britain's premier regional airport.

However, despite the problems and legal hurdles put in their path, the airport's owners have still been able to make the most remarkable strides in establishing Manchester as a key centre for both scheduled and charter passengers.

This has been achieved even though Manchester is owned not just by one local authority but by 10 — regarded by many as a recipe for overmanagement, inefficiency and financial failure. Manchester City Council appoints nine directors to the board and the other nine district councils in Greater Manchester appoint one each. The other directors are the chief executive and two other senior executives of the company.

Last year the company made a £42 million pre-tax profit and is confident of making another handsome profit this year, despite the holiday travel slump and the high cost of borrowing money.

Because the ownership is tied up with local councils, however, the board still needs government approval to borrow money for further improvements. The restriction in practice has done little to hinder development but it still



The world calls: international airlines at the airport. Right: Cecil Parkinson fixes the new terminal's first steel plate, witnessed by Gill Thompson (left) and Peter Smith, the chairman.



rankles with the directors. Somehow these problems have been overcome and in the past 10 years Manchester has grown faster than almost any other large airport in the world. Now almost 11 million passengers a year pass through its terminals, nearly three times the 1979 figure, and ambitious schemes are being pushed through at an astonishing rate.

In the 1990s the airport will spend more than £1 million every week on a new terminal and improvements to passenger and freight operations. In this way the company hopes to grab the lion's share of the booming scheduled air transport market, which is growing fast while the charter

holiday market reaches a plateau. The Far East is especially attractive. Without the bureaucratic obstacles that have hit transatlantic services, there is huge scope for future growth from countries such as Japan and Thailand.

Manchester Airport began life as a parachute training school. During the Second World War more than 70,000 paratroopers learned their art from its runways. In 1946 it was turned over to civilian use and 10,000 passengers flew from it in that first full year. Ringway today has a large and efficient terminal for international

passengers, another for domestic passengers, office blocks, maintenance hangars and an impressive freight terminal.

The airport even took the lead in appointing an environmental control manager long before the green lobby emerged. With his backing, the airport is advising operators they can fly in and out at any time of the day or night, provided they use the new generation of quiet jets such as the British Aerospace 146.

Although the airport wants to remain on friendly terms with those who live near by and to ensure that airlines using it create as little noise as possible, its first

priority is to serve the millions of passengers attracted by the ease of access and the comparatively hassle-free start to their journeys.

The whole aviation world has been plagued with security problems in recent years, and Manchester was again in the lead by spending an additional £3 million on new X-ray control equipment, search areas and 93 extra security guards.

Extra check-in desks keep queues to a minimum, runways and taxiways have been widened and resurfaced, and more than 9,000 cars can now be parked close to the airport.

More than 60 per cent of British manufacturing industry is within

two hours' drive, making the cargo terminal the country's leading freight gateway, serving more than 80 destinations.

If Manchester can win support from the Government and international airlines, its future looks rosy. As Heathrow and Gatwick reach saturation more of the millions of potential passengers north of Watford are trying to avoid starting journeys from congested southern airports. Businessmen particularly are seeking ways of saving time and money by flying from the leading regional centre rather than battling through London or along the M25.

The author is The Times Air Correspondent.

An international vision

The chief executive is keen to retain business but he stresses: 'It is the world that is our oyster'

From his office window Gill Thompson will watch his airport growing around him. The chief executive at number three among British airports has a panoramic view of new buildings emerging from scratch marks in the ground: freight facilities, the tentacles of a new passenger terminal, a maintenance hanger big enough to swallow two jumbos and a pair of airbuses, and a steadily increasing stream of aircraft as final approach or departing.

The development plans are bold and strongly commercial. Thompson says the prime considerations of his cus-

tomers and himself are the airlines. Attracting passengers — one fleetingly pictured them as a silvery, subsidiary wake to high-altitude jets — was a job for the airlines.

The Thompson philosophy has paid dividends because Manchester now lists more than 100 airlines large and small as customers and last year increased its retained profit by more than £5 million to £16.7 million.

Thompson is a dapper, meticulous man with a lot of energy. He has spent 40 years in the airline business and has cultivated Manchester's passenger numbers from four million a year to more than 10 million — the point at which, he says, an airport enters the seriously big league.

Overcrowding in the south-east and a check-to-check position with 60 per cent of British manufacturing industry has helped. Million upon million is being invested by the airlines and by the airport company to secure a large slice of travel business, which he believes is bound to explode in the longer term, although this year promises to be marked at best by a lull. The slump in short-haul charter trade has been compensated for by a 14 per cent rise in scheduled services.

He says: "We have a low and a high estimate of 13 million and 16 million passengers a year in 1993 when our second terminal opens. "This year will not be a boom time and most airports will be happy just to stand still."

The airport is important to the economy of the north-west. More than 9,000 people work there and this could rise to 15,000 by 1995 on the formula that a million more passengers generate 1,000 extra jobs.

Manchester is responsible for 30 per cent of Britain's

charter market and flights now spread directly from the city around the globe.

This "world-friendly" image is represented by the new corporate logo launched this month to mark a new decade and a new phase in the airport's development.

Thompson says: "We have anticipated growth in the past and been fortunate. The runway was lengthened just before the first jumbos came in and it was the same with car parking and other facilities."

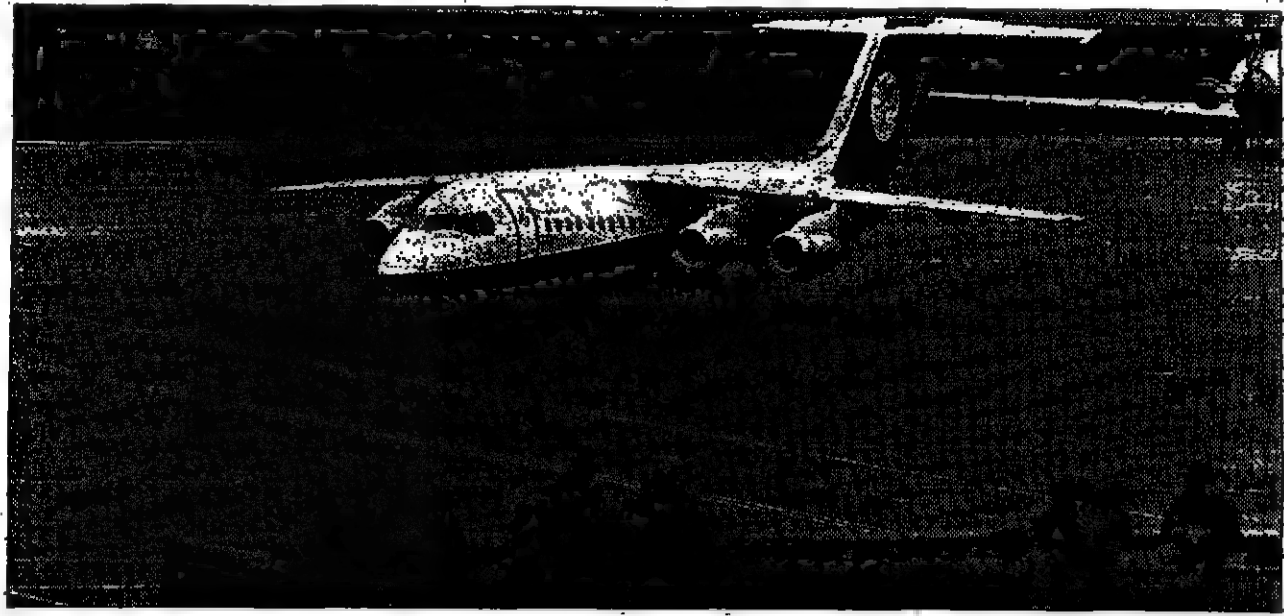
"We still have to anticipate the market. We cannot delay until there are six million passengers waiting for the traffic to serve them. We can fund all the developments with internally generated resources. There are no hand-outs from the Government."

Thompson says it is sophisticated marketing targeted at a 20 million catchment area plus an impressive choice of services that persuades north-easterners to use Manchester rather than their local airport. Twenty-five per cent of Manchester's traffic comes from Yorkshire but it is the future, deregulated international business that gives Thompson the greatest sense of optimism.

"Maintaining the business we already have is important but really it is the world that is our oyster," he says.

"Remember that American tourists spend on average £587 each and only 12 per cent of Americans hold passports. Fewer than 5 per cent of Japanese have ever flown, and think of the potentially huge market that will open up in Eastern Europe. With cheaper flights that is the business we will be going after."

Ronald Faux



Friendly to the environment: a BAe 146 "quiet jet" in the Dan Air fleet touches down. The airport insists on the quieter aircraft.



AMEC Projects
the real high flyers in project management

The appointment of AMEC Projects as management contractor for Manchester Airport's £57m Terminal 2 — our third major airport scheme, following on from current work at Heathrow's Terminal 3 and Glasgow — makes us the undisputed high flyer in project management.

AMEC Projects

AMEC Projects Limited, Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3LX. Tel: 061-832 5772 Fax: 061-832 7388
A member of the AMEC Group

LISBON AND OPORTO

FROM MANCHESTER BY

TOP

AIR PORTUGAL

FROM

£149
SUNSAVERS

PRICE SHOWN VALID MANCHESTER - LISBON 9 FEBRUARY - 31 MARCH 1990

GORDON THOMAS SUITE

THE PERFECT VENUE FOR YOUR SPECIAL EVENT IN 1990

Are you looking for a venue with a difference for your DINNER DANCE or SPECIAL OCCASION?

If so, there's nowhere more unusual than the Gordon Thomas Suite at Manchester Airport, with its panoramic views of the Cheshire countryside and aircraft activities. The Suite can accommodate anything from an intimate dinner party to a reception for up to 400 guests, and as part of the Airport Complex, it couldn't be easier to reach. Car parking is free for all our guests.

Manchester Airport Lancaster Restaurant

The renowned Lancaster Restaurant features a consistently excellent a la carte menu, mouthwatering Special Menus and a unique setting. The commanding panoramic views of the Cheshire countryside and aircraft activities make the Lancaster Restaurant a very special place to dine.

The Gordon Thomas Suite and Lancaster Restaurant, perfectly placed for every event. Contact us now for further details.

Terminal Building, Manchester Airport, Manchester M22 5NT
Tel: 061-468 3211 (Gordon Thomas Suite) or 061-468 3104 (Lancaster Restaurant)

AN SAS SERVICE PARTNER ACTIVITY

How the reject has become a hub for Europe

Ronald Faux on the plan to create a focal point for flights

When Captain Ivan Smirnov landed his Fokker XII at Manchester in 1934 to survey the airport he was not mightily impressed. His objective was to survey the airfield on the KLM airline's behalf for a scheduled service between the city and Amsterdam. It was, he decided, quite unsuitable and KLM continued using Liverpool, linking with the transatlantic ocean services.

The rejection stung the city council into finding a site that would have satisfied the critical captain. Four years later, Ringway Airport opened. Manchester Barton remains much the same, a busy centre for private flying and training with grass runways, propwash waving the hedgerows and the buzz of light aircraft climbing north over the M6.

Manchester Ringway followed an entirely different historical route, and a mere 56 years on, Smirnov would be astonished at the changes he provoked. Manchester is in the first division of international airports, attracting the traffic that allows it to be mentioned in the same breath as Schiphol. It is the hub, not a mere spoke serving Heathrow and Gatwick.

But Manchester is a tightly contained airport, a "small package", as one airport manager described its 1,500 acres. Like Gatwick it has a single runway and there seems little chance of adding another as the planners have put a green belt around the perimeter that cannot be violated.

The airport board is confident that the expected surge in passenger and freight traffic in the 1990s can be served by the existing runway and the extra passenger and freight facilities under construction.

Gatwick has estimated its capacity with one runway at 27 million passengers a year. Manchester believes its single runway will be enough for the 21 million to 23 million passengers who could be using the airport by the turn of the century. More significant will be the motorway system feeding Manchester and its success at providing services that attract business away from the regional Liverpool, Birmingham, East Midlands and Leeds-Bradford airports.

In April the Manchester Interline hub project will be launched, creating a network of scheduled services with Manchester as a focal point and linking main airports in Europe and Britain. Already Manchester handles more internal flights than any other British airport. Facilities are arranged to speed passengers smoothly between airlines, and interlining in the United States shows this stimulates business even for airlines in aggressive competition with one another and increases the options. Frequency of service discounts the inconvenience of interlining in Manchester.

The airport board believes the time is ripe to launch the venture as Manchester is now used by more than 10 million passengers a year and more than 100 airlines. It is rich in customers but not to the point of saturation.

For a year the marketing team has worked closely with key airlines to co-ordinate flights. In practice this has meant some changes and juggling with arrival and departure times to allow flight transfers. Special passenger and baggage transfer systems will be introduced to reduce minimum connection times.

The planners say that when the potential is understood and the results of interline co-operation become tangible, other carriers will want to become involved, enabling Manchester to pull in traffic to support services that would otherwise be uneconomic.

The science of keeping quiet

The airport is trying to be a good neighbour, reducing noise and pollution

Manchester Airport's dramatic expansion will depend essentially on the widening separation of two graph lines. One line tracks the sharply increasing number of departing passengers, the other shows the noise from the aircraft carrying them (Ronald Faux writes). The airport benefits from being close to its main markets, the industrial north, and being enmeshed by motorways, but the penalty is a concentration of communities below the flight path.

Any tendency for the two graphs to follow each other upwards in parallel would seriously inhibit growth. The airport's board this month passed a wide-ranging policy for the next decade, covering all things environmental - from wild flowers to encouraging airlines to phase out older, noisier aircraft. Airlines that offend the prescribed noise levels are fined, and from its position as a desirable destination, Manchester may even remove operating slots from the offenders.

The airport has spent £10 million on its environmental protection programme, including £1 million a year in grants for sound insulation in 12,000 properties close by. This is claimed to be the most generous programme of its kind in Britain.

A scheme has been introduced to compensate householders whose properties have suffered vortex damage from the winged juggernauts passing overhead. The detail extends to deciding which trees are most suitable within the airport boundary. The number of bird strikes reported has fallen - even though traffic levels have doubled - by the simple expedient of planting trees on which birds find it more difficult to perch and by bombarding them with the alarm calls of their own species.



An eye on the environment: Dr Callum Thomas and the noise-reducing engine-testing unit, a steel arena that swallows sound as engines are run at full power

The pastoral quiet of the nearby River Bollin has been preserved by digging a new course for it outside the airport boundary.

Dr Callum Thomas, the environmental control manager, lists other measures the management is taking to maintain the airport as an acceptable neighbour.

Today Manchester has become Britain's first big airport to operate a noise-reducing engine-testing unit. This is a £1.5 million steel arena designed acoustically to swallow sound. It surrounds the aircraft to be tested on three sides. The engines can then be run at full power, an operation that would normally shake nearby houses to their foundations, but the roar is muted.

By the time it has penetrated double glazing and mingled with the normal sounds of home or office, the racket has become inoffensive. Aircraft taking off - the most intrusive part of any flight - must follow a flight

path that causes the least disturbance to those below. It is an optimum line over the rooftops that balances safety against annoyance.

Not all pilots obey, but a newly installed £200,000 surveillance system, the first to be at a British civil airport, plots the track of every departing aircraft.

Airlines are likely to be fined or penalized if their aircraft stray from the path or offend any of the 16 noise-monitoring stations in south Manchester and Cheshire. These are linked to computers at the airport and give a flight number and decibel level for every culprit.

But noise is not the airport's only concern while traffic swells, from 150,735 last year to perhaps 329,000 by the turn of the century.

Increasing European anxiety over air quality could be expected to act against the future development of airports as environmental attention swings from cars to aircraft.

However much the public wants the benefit of swift

international travel, and as newer, quieter jets solve the problems of noise, surveys reveal growing concern over the pollution they emit.

The supposed fall of "acid rain" has become an issue in the development of both Gatwick and Stansted Airports and the management at

Manchester is acutely aware that environmental concern could be the most powerful brake on further development.

A project to study water pollution near the airport will start this year and environmental scientists have set up the Oryx system, which automatically analyses air quality

in the area around the airport. Such pre-emptive action is surely wise.

Thomas points out: "Over the next 10 to 15 years, there will be a 75 per cent reduction in vehicle emissions. Aviation cannot hope to escape from the same sort of pressure."

TOGETHER WE'RE HANDLING RECORD TRAFFIC

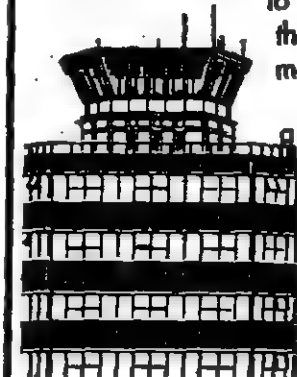
The Civil Aviation Authority congratulates Manchester Airport on its continuing success.

Our air traffic controllers have helped the Airport to handle a 73% increase in aircraft movements over the last decade. In 1989 alone, traffic rose by 7%.

To meet the expected future growth in demand at the Airport and in the region, the CAA is investing more than £5 million to provide Manchester with the best in modern equipment and facilities.

The CAA is committed to a ten year £600 million investment programme to keep Britain's air traffic control service among the best in the world.

We are also recruiting and training more air traffic controllers than ever before to ensure that record-breaking continues to be routine.



CAA House 45-59 Kingsway London WC2B 6TE

Building for the next 13 million customers

The most visible mark of Manchester's promotion to the top league among the world's airports will be the second terminal, new being built, which will double capacity by the year 2000 (Ronald Faux writes). By then, the project will have cost at least £600 million. It is a dramatic record of glass and steel: the size of 13 football pitches, able to handle up to 13 million passengers a year, while remaining, its designers say, human in scale.

The terminal will be self-contained with its own motorway access. A £25 million rail link with Manchester city centre will provide three trains an hour and regular direct services from Bolton, Preston, Blackpool and the

West Yorkshire conurbations covering Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Leeds.

The first phase of the terminal, among the largest civil-engineering projects in the North of England, is due to be completed in April 1993, increasing passenger handling capacity to 18 million a year.

The building has been designed by the architects Scott, Brownrigg and Turner. AMEC is the management contractor and Taylor Woodrow the management consultant to the Manchester Airport company.

Freight business is important to the development plans and the airport's balance sheet. More facilities are being built to promote more of this

business, which has grown threefold in the past decade.

Gil Thompson, the airport's chief executive, says the Manchester cargo centre has become the nation's freight capital; more than 60 per cent of British manufacturing is within two hours' drive.

Last year, 83,600 tons of freight and mail were handled but the general growth in traffic could increase this to 250,000 tons. Only a quarter was carried on flights devoted purely to freight.

The rest went in the holds of passenger flights, although the north was unable to match the low rates available in London for the lucrative

transatlantic freight trade. As there are 780 flights from London to the United States for every 36 from Manchester, competition cut the consolidated rate for freight to between 20p and 22p a kilo against 60p to send goods from Manchester.

Volvo also allowed London airports to benefit from many more discounted and promotional flights than Manchester.

Thompson is philosophical about that. "We have to convince the airlines that the world does not begin and end in the south-east," he says. "Secure the flights, and you will have the cheaper fares. First get the chicken, and the egg will follow."

FLYING THE NEWEST AIRCRAFT IS AN OLD TRADITION OF OURS.



Daily from Manchester to Chicago, and on to 75 North American cities, (some served by American Eagle, our regional airline service). For further details of these and our other transatlantic services, contact your local travel agent or call us direct on 0800 010151.

American Airlines
Something special in the air.

Dr Owen may quit at next election

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

Dr David Owen accepted yesterday that he could leave politics at the next general election and said that eventually he might take a career in international business.

In a frank interview with *The Times*, the SDP leader said: "I think for the first time I do not necessarily see myself in the House of Commons at the age of 65."

He made plain, however, that he was biding his time for the next 18 months, pinning his hopes on an electoral deal with the Labour Party. He would not make decisions about his political future until nearer the election.

Dr Owen said that Labour's attitude to such an arrangement would be a test of whether it had truly undergone a conversion under Mr Neil Kinnock's leadership.

In spite of Labour's lead in the polls, Dr Owen felt that the Conservatives were likely to "scrape home" at the next election but he predicted that a narrow victory in 1991 or 1992 would be followed by a much larger one after Mrs Thatcher had stood down.

Dr Owen said that he had just about "given up" on Mr Paddy Ashdown's Liberal Democrats who he said were painting themselves into a corner where they were likely to be fighting the SDP in every seat at the next election.

He made plain he would like an understanding with Labour. "I know people say they won't. But I believe that when they look over the abyss in 18 months and see how difficult it is to cross that final hurdle they will need to make a calculation over whether to broaden their appeal."

Dr Owen said Labour was still a long way from being a government that people would vote for out of conviction. People had to be convinced that this one-time unilateralist, anti-EEC, pro-nationalist party had really changed.

Dr Owen said the other reason to stay in politics was to achieve proportional representation. He said if Labour embraced PR it would extend their appeal and "put them in touching distance of outright victory".

He said that in a deal with Labour, the SDP would not have to back every item of a Labour government's policy but would be obliged to support it in a vote of confidence.

He put forward the case for an election deal under which the opposition parties would agree to put up one candidate in seats in Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, opening up the possibility of taking 15 seats off the Conservatives.

Prices rising as Berlin wall-peckers ply their trade



With the Brandenburg Gate in the background, the "wall-peckers" display their ware. Masonry with better graffiti commands a higher price - but almost any of the wall will sell to history-hungry Americans and Japanese

Against the background of the Brandenburg Gate in the pre-war heart of Berlin the trading remains frantic and the prices rise as the commodity crumbles daily. "Ten marks with graffiti, 7 without" is the call of a new Berlin breed, the wall-peckers, who huddle in the shadows of the wall to hawk chunks of it to souvenir-hungry tourists.

Since the cranes and lorries moved in last week to dismantle the first stretch of wall between the Reichstag and Checkpoint Charlie, they have doubled in number, hammering faster and faster at the disappearing concrete barrier. Some three hundred, many travelling from the East German provinces to earn a fast Mark or simply participate in history, saw this frantically at the wall in a race with the East German army to see who can demolish it faster.

Many of the children guard the makeshift tables are barely old enough to pick up a hammer but have been pressed into service as stall-holders while their fathers wield their hammers at the pitted surface of the Wall which the

The Berlin Wall is a growth industry, as Anne McElvoy discovers



Children guard the makeshift tables while their fathers chip away

former leader Herr Erich Honecker said would stand for a thousand years. Others sell unadorned wine and beer while a stall offering the loan of hammers has been outlawed by the other

wall-peckers as bad for trade. Chunks of the wall are now made into earrings, paper-weights and set in glass as mementoes. The East German foreign trading company Limes has stepped in to put the sale on a more official footing, selling carefully extracted chunks to Japanese and American buyers for \$100,000, with the proceeds

going to the blighted East German health service. In New York, art dealers are repricing the slabs at double the amount, depending on the quality of the graffiti.

The official demolition work is taking place at night as it is considered too dangerous for the day. Many East Berliners no longer bother to use the official crossing points but clamber through the gaping holes in expertly and half-heartedly repaired by the Volkspolizei every day. The remaining hundred miles will take up to a year to disappear and will be replaced by a simple wire fence. "Not that we're hurrying to put that up," said one worker. "We'll just have to take it down again when we're reunified."

● Milking Hungary's past, page 16

Forbes, the fun-loving billionaire, dies at 70

Continued from page 1
will be ahead, the zestfully awake ones, those alive to be alive," he wrote. "Enjoy."

The bespectacled publisher, who was divorced in 1985 after a 39-year marriage, was best known in recent years for his Harley-Davidson motorcycle rides with his friend, Elizabeth Taylor.

He was also spotted dressed in his biking leathers in New York clubs.

Ballooning became his greater passion in later years.

In 1973, he made the first coast-to-coast balloon trip across the US. An attempt on the Atlantic two years later nearly killed him.

Mr Forbes died after a typically social trip to his London home, Old Battersea House on the Thames, to play bridge in a team representing corporate America against British peers and MPs. He flew back to his New Jersey estate on Saturday and was declared dead after a servant could not wake him.

Tories' worries Serious moment, says Baker

Continued from page 1
30 per cent in October and November of 1980 and in the past year there has been a swing of 10 per cent against the Tories.

Mrs Thatcher will next weekend make a last-ditch appeal for restraint from local authorities when she attends the Tory local government conference in London. But in a defiant interview in *The Sunday Times* yesterday she accused councils of trying to

raise as much as they could in the first year so that they could cut back later.

There would be charge-capping because it was Parliament's "boudon duty" to protect the people against such excesses, she said. The difficulties of switching over to the poll tax "lie at the feet of the local authorities not having due and proper regard for the interests of their residents".

The Labour Party yesterday accused the Government of

panic over the charge. It accused Mr Baker of "arm-twisting, bullying and intimidation" tactics to force Tory councils to moderate their poll tax levels.

Mr Baker denied suggestions that he had telephoned leaders of key Tory councils asking them to cut their budgets in line with government target figures. He described as "absolute rubbish" claims that the Government was panicking.

Cabinet Office studies Ernie paymaster claim

Continued from page 1
constituent claimed he had been paid a substantial sum for working for M15 and produced a letter from an official at Ernie's office, dated 1981, informing him that he had won a Premium Bond prize. The bond number was checked and found to be genuine.

Last week the letter was handed over to Cabinet Office officials who agreed to take the matter further.

One official was said to

have suggested that the letter could be a forgery. The constituent had been involved in a celebrated court case several years ago and there had never been any previous suggestion that he had worked for the Security Service.

Ernie - Electronic Random Number Indicator Equipment - is the nearest thing in Britain to a national lottery. Since the first draw in June 1977 more than 30 million cheques, worth about £2 billion, have been sent out.

Laing brings out defence against P&O

Laing Properties, the company which has been accused of a plot to buy P&O, has brought out a defence against the charges.

Mr Laing said that the company had no intention of buying P&O and that the charges were unfounded.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

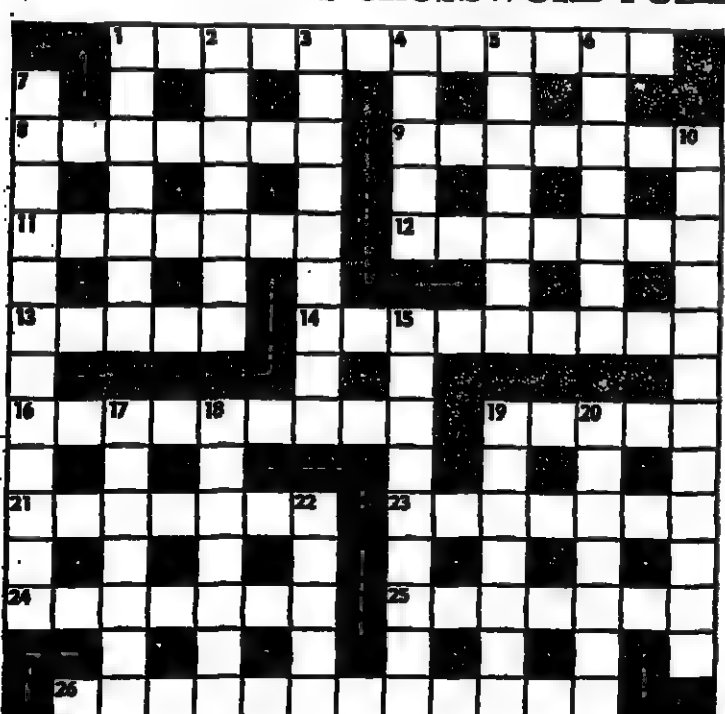
He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

He said that the company was only interested in the company's shares and that it had no intention of buying the company.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,227



- ACROSS**
- Sound use should be found for such attractive ribbon (8,4).
 - Smoke in church and cause anger (7).
 - The director is a good man always with royalty (7).
 - Using a comb to be deliberately irritating (7).
 - The stunning beauty is a bit of a sloven usually (5).
 - Lays ready all for changing into rather too soon (5,4).
 - Practised play (9).
 - Provide for a spiteful woman with some hesitation (5).
 - Steal by arrangement, which is repulsive (7).
 - Defence force section (7).
 - A Moslem's face-saving contrivance (7).
 - Brisk with everybody say backing gold (7).
 - Power one perhaps tested as required (6,6).
- DOWN**
- Note the church raised nothing for a Continental place (7).
 - Understands about girl flies being all at sea (7).
 - A German princess making one cross (9).
 - Extra sheets for particular people at home (5).
 - Strike is interrupting those people giving remedial treatment (7).
 - Tip read out in "The Winter's Tale" (7).
 - In Australia a big figure is firm and sort of light reddish brown (9,3).
 - The enrolment of soldiers meaning to impose restrictions (1,2).
 - Bread scattered among the left-overs for a bird (9).
 - Both white and oriental coppers get rough (7).
 - Take on when occupied with appeal (7).
 - Arrived on the building site to make a home for Arthur (7).
 - Drink and talk about right way to disable opponents (4,3).
 - Get hitched? You would at one time, without approval (5).

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

CABOCEER

a. A cab driver's overcoat

b. A West African landmine

c. A woman's rucksack

AGALLOCH

a. The contents of a deer

b. A sea lock

c. The eagle-wind tree

CLAMPEES

a. Meter seals

b. Cornish fog

c. Scrums at the Eton Wall Game

KNAWEL

a. A cats' head

b. A mountain gazelle

c. Well-trest, familiar

Answers on page 22

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24-hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks

C. London (within N & S Circs.) 731

M-ways/roads M1-M11 732

M-ways/roads M11-Oxford 733

M-ways/roads M23-M4 734

M25 London Orbital only 735

National traffic and roadworks

National motorways 737

West Country 738

Wales 739

Midlands 740

East Anglia 741

North-west England 742

North-east England 743

Scotland 744

Northern Ireland 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 5p for 8 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds

- BUSINESS & FINANCE 25-30
- LAW 28
- EDUCATION 32-33
- SPORT 35-40

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND
US dollar
1.7065 (+0.0105)
W German mark
2.8635 (+0.0185)
Exchange index
90.2 (+0.5)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1762.3 (-74.3)
FT-SE 100
2236.7 (-89.2)
USM (Datastream)
150.88 (-4.32)

Both sides
confident
as Norfolk
bid closes

By Our City Staff

The Queens Moat Houses bid for Norfolk Capital, the hotel and clubs group, closes at 1pm today. Both sides are confident of victory.

After last week's slide in the Queens Moat share price, the all-share bid is worth £165 million, compared with the £184 million at which it started.
Queens Moat has bought 9.9 per cent of Norfolk, the maximum allowed under takeover rules. It can also count on the 8 per cent owned by Lady Joseph and Mr Anthony Good, Norfolk's former non-executive directors. In addition, Mr Peter Tyrie's Balmoral International, which owns 13 per cent of Norfolk, has indicated that it will accept the Queens Moat offer.
But Mr Peter Eyles, Norfolk's managing director, believes Norfolk's army of more than 20,000 private shareholders will reject the bid. He said yesterday: "It's going to be quite close but I don't think anyone wants to be ripped off - and that's what they would be." Queens Moat's bid is worth 38p per Norfolk share compared with a net asset valuation of 53p.

Balmoral trail, page 27

Laing brings
out defence
against P&O

Laing Properties will today publish its defence document in response to the £441 million cash bid from P&O Properties, a joint venture between P&O and Chelsheld.
Mr Brian Chilver, Laing chairman, said the document marks the beginning of a positive campaign to keep Laing independent. "We shall explain how good the company is and how good its prospects are," he said.
P&O, which is offering 65p a share, has 22.8 per cent of Laing shares, while the Laing board and family and charitable trusts speak for about 38 per cent.

Bid message

Sketchley this week publishes its defence document in connection with the hostile £127 million takeover bid from Godfrey Davis. It is expected to give further information on the slump in profits forecast for the year ending in March.

Tempos, page 26

Hartwell drive

A petition signed by 1,400 employees and customers of Hartwell, the motor distributor, was delivered to Mr Peter Huggins, chairman, at the weekend, urging the board to reject the £172 million bid from Jameel and to fight to stay independent.

Unilever buy

Unilever, the food conglomerate, has paid £43.7 million for Mexico's state-owned Industrias Conasupo edible oil refinery and pasta making factory.

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
Australia	2.56	2.18
Benelux	2.12	2.12
Canada	2.12	2.12
Denmark	2.12	2.12
France	2.12	2.12
Germany	2.12	2.12
Greece	2.12	2.12
India	2.12	2.12
Japan	2.12	2.12
Netherlands	2.12	2.12
Portugal	2.12	2.12
Spain	2.12	2.12
Sweden	2.12	2.12
Switzerland	2.12	2.12
Turkey	2.12	2.12
USA	2.12	2.12
Yugoslavia	2.12	2.12

Worry over Saatchi's future clouds share price



Louis-Dreyfus black week

By Martin Waller

Shares in Saatchi & Saatchi, the debt-ridden advertising group, will come under renewed pressure on the stock market today, as investors continue to worry about the group's long-term future.

The shares have crashed from a 1988 high of 456p to just 138p by Friday's close, after an announcement that the group would not meet the market's profit forecasts for the current year.

The plummeting share price has again prompted talk of a takeover. Some market speculation even sug-

gests that a Japanese agency may be interested in acquiring a minority stake.

The Stock Exchange is believed to be investigating sales of Saatchi shares before Friday's announcement from Mr Robert Louis-Dreyfus, the chief executive, which had analysts rushing to cut their estimates by more than £20 million.

The news came at the end of a black week for the Saatchi brothers' advertising empire, once the world's largest but now overtaken by WPP Group, its arch-rival. The shares started the week at 225p, but the slide began with the

publication of the latest annual accounts, which revealed that debt for the current year is likely to reach £250 million.

There is another £200 million hanging over the group in the form of a Euroconvertible rights issue, made in 1988 and redeemable in less than four years, and a further £120 million due in time as deferred payments for acquisitions.

Against this, analysts believe that in the year to the end of September, Saatchi is unlikely to make much in excess of £40 million before tax and has no chance of maintaining last year's 9p dividend payment. The

company's directors themselves over the weekend would not guarantee a maintained payment.

Saatchi saw its shares changing hands at more than £7 before the 1987 market crash. Its troubles started with the acquisition of Ted Bates in the United States, for which many observers believe it overpaid.

The acquisition was followed by defections of key staff and the loss of important clients.

Louis-Dreyfus's statement that the entire industry faced a difficult year, and that profits would not meet expectations.

There was further concern at the delay in selling Saatchi's management consultancy division, which was set as the top priority by the chief executive on his appointment in October.

The company indicated over the weekend that this is not going as smoothly as had been hoped because of the trend against leveraged buyouts. It desperately needs the disposal to cut its huge mountain of debt.

CBI reports
weakening
order books

By Our City Staff

Weakening manufacturers' order books are dampening prospects of price rises and jeopardizing further investment in industry, the CBI warns today.

The CBI's February trends survey shows a "significant decline" in the number of companies expecting to raise prices in the next four months, confirming industry's underlying gloom.

In the CBI survey, a balance of only 27 per cent of respondents anticipate higher factory gate prices - the lowest balance for the month in four years. In February last year, the balance was 32 per cent.

The CBI attributes the dampened expectations on the price front to continued order book weakness and the fierce competition this has fostered. One firm in three is now reporting total order books below normal, showing a significant weakening in demand in the past year.

The survey will do little to cheer a stock market already hard hit by heavy falls in Tokyo last week, and flailing on Wednesday the last trade figures before the Budget.

With Wall Street continuing to fall after London closed on Friday, dealers return to work today anticipating a prolonged period of nervousness.

All eyes will be on Tokyo. Last week the Nikkei index fell by more than 7 per cent, after Japan's general election

returned the Liberal Democratic Party to government and brought with it the threat of higher interest rates.

On two days last week the Japanese market fell by about 1,000 points and twice London and New York shrugged off the falls with just modest slides. In London it is feared another big fall in Tokyo will make a far more serious correction in both the British and the US markets inevitable.

Over the weekend the Japanese authorities took steps to

encourage Japan's financial institutions to support the

US Notebooks... 30

encourage Japan's financial institutions to support the Tokyo market when it reopened. But while the effectiveness of these share-support plans is now legendary, it will need more than one calm day to restore confidence.

The other main worry for investors is the current health of the German bond market. Last Monday, driven by activity in the London futures market, German bonds fell by about one and a half points on worries that monetization will lead to higher interest rates.

The FT-SE 100 index responded by falling 28.8 points, the first stage of a week-long fall of more than 89.

After the Nikkei's initially cautious 300-point drop on the day of the election result, it was last Wednesday's 1,100-point fall that sent shockwaves into the other markets. In London, the FT-SE 100 fell

by 17.3 and in New York the Dow Jones average fell by 13.2. On Friday the pattern was repeated, with Tokyo's 930-point fall followed by a 32-point fall in London and a 10-point fall in New York.

But City forecasters fear the introduction of the community charge, higher utility prices and other scheduled increases will this summer push the inflation rate above last year's 8.3 per cent peak.

As a bonus for the Government, steadier factory gate prices will help slow retail price growth, partly offsetting some of the substantial price rises in the pipeline.

Mr David Wignall, CBI economic situation committee chairman, said: "This is good news for the consumer and for the fight against inflation." But he added that weakening demand is squeezing profits and investment - "bad news" for the future competitiveness of industry.

The main focus of attention this week should be the trade figures on Wednesday. The economy will grow slowly this year but should recover strongly next year, forecasts the London Business School. Inflation, however, will not fall below 5 per cent until 1992, (Rodney Lord, Economics Editor, writes).

The forecast shows the economy escaping recession this year but growing only 1 per cent. Next year growth will rise to 2.6 per cent and exceed 3 per cent the year after.



Taking over: James Watson, left, in Blackpool yesterday with Sir Peter Thompson, whom he is to succeed as head of NFC

NFC chairman names successor

Sir Peter Thompson, chairman of NFC and pioneer of worker share ownership, yesterday presented his successor to the company's annual meeting in Blackpool (George Siviloff writes).

The transport, travel and property group has chosen Mr James Watson, the present deputy chairman, to take over the chairmanship at the end of the year on the retirement of Sir Peter, who persuaded the Government to sell the then National Freight Corporation to its workers and managers for £55 million in 1982.

Mr Watson has been right-hand man to Sir Peter since 1972, joining him at British Road Services and moving to NFC with him in 1976. Mr Watson led the committee that worked on last year's successful flotation of NFC.

Sir Peter - 62 in April - told more than 3,000 of the company's 32,000 worker shareholders gathered at the Winter Gardens, Blackpool, that he was

getting old and that it was the right time for him to go, now that NFC was listed on the stock market.

Also leaving is Mr Philip Mayo, architect of many of NFC's employee share-ownership breakthroughs. He is going to advise the Polish government on employee ownership of business.

NFC has changed its mind on appointing a worker director to the board after a poll of workers, and a proposal will be put to next year's annual meeting.

Employee directors had previously been ruled out at the annual meeting in 1985, when it was decided that there was a danger of the "wrong sort of chap" getting the job. NFC already has one director appointed to look after the interests of small shareholders, and this director is coincidentally an employee.

NFC also reported first-quarter results yesterday and revealed that profit before tax in the three months to the end of December rose 17 per cent to £21.6

million on sales up 13 per cent to £373.4 million.

Losses in the travel division rose from £1.5 million to £2.1 million. Sir Peter said that it was "doing well to increase market share in a market on average 50 per cent down", but gave a warning that it may take some time to return to profit.

Profits in the core transport business fell from £9.7 million to £8.4 million, and removals fell from £5.6 million to £4.8 million. The property division rose from £4 million to £7.3 million.

Despite what directors say is disappointing growth in the first quarter, they are holding to their previous forecast of a 17 per cent rise in pre-tax profits for the full year to £105 million.

NFC said it would seek to earn most of its profits overseas by the end of the decade, against 23 per cent now, with expansion to come in the US and Europe. As few shares as possible would be issued to finance developments.

Pearson silent on
Alton Towers talk

By Matthew Bond

Pearson, the publishing group, refused to be drawn yesterday on speculation that it may be about to buy the Alton Towers theme park from Mr John Broome's Alton Group.

Mr Mark Burrell, a Pearson director, said: "I believe this falls under the heading of market rumour. Our policy is not to comment on market rumour."

Pearson's leisure interests already include Chessington World of Adventure and Madame Tussaud's. It has recently renewed a planning application for a £50 million theme park at Woburn Park, Bedfordshire.

A number of quoted groups have, over the past few weeks, sent representatives to view the huge Alton park, near Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. Rank Organisation and Granada are thought to be among those expressing interest.

Mr Broome's company has

consistently denied that Alton Towers is for sale, although it has confirmed that Mr Broome has been seeking a partner to build a £20 million residential village in the park.

Mr Broome is thought to need to sell Alton Towers to rescue his ambitious plans to convert Battersea power station into a leisure complex.

Work on the Battersea project stopped a year ago. Security Pacific, the bank that financed initial work on the site, will make no comment on the current status of a £55 million loan it advanced on the project.

It is far from certain that the sale of Alton Towers would allow the plans for Battersea to proceed. A number of property companies are looking at the site, although their interest is conditional on new planning permission with a much higher element of commercial property.

General Cinema
eyes BAT stores

By Our City Staff

General Cinema Corporation, the owner of 60 per cent of Neiman-Marcus, the United States retailer, as well as 17 per cent of Cadbury Schweppes, is believed to be considering making offers for BAT Industries' biggest American shopping interests.

Company analysts have put price tags of up to \$1 billion each on the Marshall Field's and Saks Fifth Avenue department store chains, being sold

as part of BAT's corporate restructuring.

General Cinema, which has \$1.1 billion cash in the bank and wants to expand its retail side, is thought to want Mr Philip Miller, Field's chairman, to head the entire operation.

BAT put both Field's and Saks up for sale in September. The disposals were cleared by

its shareholders a month later. Various parties, both American and Japanese, have been reported to be interested, and BAT has confirmed that it has received a number of offers for the chains.

May Department Stores has already expressed interest in Field's, and Mr Miller is also working on a buyout plan in conjunction with JMB Realty Corporation and First Chicago Corporation, according to recent reports.

Cadbury, which reports full-year figures on Wednesday, has been on bid alert for several years because of the presence of the General Cinema stake.

Although the United States company is not thought to harbour any interest in taking over the British sweets and soft drinks manufacturer, it is believed to be keen to pass the stake on, presumably to a potential bidder.

Rankin may complain to exchange about sale delay

S&N ready to act over Elders stake

By Our City Staff

Mr Alick Rankin, chairman of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, is considering complaining to the Stock Exchange about its impending sale to S&N at about £100 million. Speculation about its impending sale has circulated since the DTI ruling, but peaked about a week ago in conjunction with reports of the GrandMet deal.

This, however, failed to materialize last week, as Elders became embroiled in a political row in Australia, where Mr John Elliott, the chairman, is suing Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, and Mr Paul Keating, the Federal Treasurer, for defamation over reports that the National Crime Authority is investigating the company's affairs. Elders also announced disappointing mid-year profits and the delay of a much-awaited corporate restructuring.

GrandMet has said it is considering other options to the deal with Elders, which owns the Courage brewery and public houses in this country. The pubs, under the terms of the possible deal, would go to GrandMet.

A combination of Courage and the GrandMet breweries would give Elders more than 25 per cent of the market and a concentrated presence in the South-east and could trigger monopolies problems. There was speculation, therefore, that both parties had been in talks with the Office of Fair Trading aimed at establishing a structure that would be acceptable to the authorities.

This could involve GrandMet selling part of its brewing business before the acquisition of the rest by the Australians or Elders being required to sell on parts after it takes control.

A fixed-rate mortgage
at 12.25%, or at 13.75%.

Which would you prefer?

13.4%
Typical APR (For 12.25%)

14.7%
Typical APR (For 13.75%)

The question isn't as stupid as it seems. Certainly a fixed-rate mortgage is an excellent way to cut your outgoings - and ease your mind. But the mortgage that suits you best won't necessarily be the one that offers the lowest interest rate.

12.25% (13.4% APR), for example, is a very low rate indeed. But with this mortgage, the lender will ask you to take out an endowment policy.

Our 13.75% (14.7% APR) mortgage is available on an interest-only or pension basis as well, and reduces to 12.75% (13.6% APR) by year three.

We can arrange other kinds of fixed-rate mortgages too - fixed at a variety of rates, for a variety of periods from one to 25 years, and offering a variety of repayment methods.

The point that we're making, of course, is that you need expert and impartial advice just as much as you need a fixed-rate mortgage.

And that's where Britain's leading independent mortgage adviser comes in.

For written details, call John Charcol, a licensed credit broker, on (01) 589 7080. Or write to us at Mercury House, 195 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RE.

JOHN CHARCOL

Talk about a better mortgage.

01-589-7080

The products advertised here are not regulated by the Financial Services Act 1986 and the rules made for the protection of investors by that Act will not apply to them. Credit brokers may only be charged depending on the type of product and credit period, and insurance may also be required. Your name is at risk if you do not keep up repayments on a mortgage or other loan secured on it.

Why a strong pound could still join ERM

...the
...have
...the "Curren-
...explana-
...that they
...ments in
...of the
The Cen-

Tyrie aiming to buy hotels after backing Queens Moat bid

Balmoral on acquisition trail

By Stephen Leather

Balmoral Group is on the lookout for hotel acquisitions after throwing its weight behind the £158 million Queens Moat bid for Norfolk Capital.

Mr Peter Tyrie's Balmoral has agreed to accept the Queens Moat bid, earning itself a profit of about £4 million if the deal goes through.

Mr John Baird, chairman of Queens Moat, has declared the offer final, and if he has less than 50.1 per cent by 1pm today he will not be allowed to extend it under the Takeover Rules.

Queens Moat, which already owns 9.9 per cent of Norfolk's equity, is offering two new Queens Moat shares for every five Norfolk shares. Mr Baird can also count on a further 8 per cent from two former Norfolk directors, Lady Joseph and Mr Tony

Good. At Friday's closing price of 95p, the bid valued each Norfolk share at just over 38p and the whole company at about £158 million.

When Queens Moat first launched its bid, the share swap valued each Norfolk share at about 43p and the whole company at £178 million.

But Mr Robin Grant of Charterhouse Bank, which is advising Queens Moat, said: "I don't think the movement in share prices will have any effect on the institutional investors. They see it as a share swap. They will be getting broadly equal assets but with better management. They are not influenced by the market fall."

However, Mr Anthony Richmond-Watson, chairman of Norfolk Capital, said the offer was now a discount of 28 per cent to net asset value.



Tyrie: battle raised profile

"Queens Moat shares have fallen 14 per cent since the offer was announced and there seems to be no end to this decline," he said.

He said that this week Salomon Brothers would begin negotiations with investors interested in buying the St James's Club, and that the group had just received detail planning consent for the prop-

erty adjoining the Caledonian Hotel in Edinburgh.

"Norfolk Capital can and will fulfil its plans for realizing £75 million in cash while continuing to increase the net asset value of the company," he said.

While Mr Tyrie and his team failed in their attempt to take control of Norfolk Capital Group, which owns 18 hotels and a chain of pubs in the United Kingdom, the battle has raised his public profile. He intends to use that to his advantage whatever happens to the Queens bid.

"We have received a great many propositions since we took the stake in Norfolk," said Mr Tyrie yesterday.

"We will now be considering them. We only drew down half of our equity to purchase the Norfolk stake so we are free to move on other assets as and when they appear," Mr Tyrie's Balmoral

Group, formed after he resigned from the Mandarin Oriental Group in Hong Kong, had paid £17 million for a near-13 per cent stake in Norfolk Capital.

He failed in his attempt to persuade shareholders to vote him on the board, but the paper bid from Mr Baird's Queens Moat now guarantees him a massive profit.

"Not bad for three months work," agreed Mr Tyrie. "We will sit on the shares as long as necessary but we do not intend to be an inactive shareholder in another hotel company."

Balmoral expects the bid by Queens Moat to be successful and that the shares will rise after the deal has gone through. Mr Tyrie's plans to take control of Norfolk and turn it into a five-star luxury hotel group were defeated at a Norfolk shareholders' meeting.

ECONOMIC VIEW

How the Bank could move to independence

Monetary policy seems unlikely to be given a starring role in the Budget. A new target will be set for the narrow definition of money supply, M0, which will probably be the same as the old one. Ritual words will be spoken about the need to bear down on inflation. And policy will go on much as before.

Given the record of the past 10 years, this is not enough. While the Government's heart has been in the right place in trying to realize its commitment to monetary control, it has not been able to construct a system able to deliver consistently low inflation. The 1980s have been a period of constant experiment, taking the Treasury from targets for broad money to narrow money, from over-funding to full funding, and from benign neglect of the exchange rate to a period when little else seemed to matter. Yet at the end of the day inflation is still at 7.7 per cent and rising.

Full membership of the European Monetary System was the solution preferred by the former Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, and this may yet occur before the next election. But with inflation still heading upwards, helped by rises in mortgage rates and the effect of the Community Charge, the conditions put in place by the Prime Minister look further than ever from being fulfilled.

An additional systemic change is required both to bridge the gap until the pound may join the exchange rate mechanism and to support the aim of exchange rate stability. The best additional discipline on domestic monetary policy would be greater independence for the Bank of England.

Despite (or because of) Mr Lawson's intriguing flirtation with the idea, the Prime Minister shows no sign of being prepared to take her hands off the interest rate levers. Yet the idea is entirely in line with Conservative policy as developed in Opposition. In *The Right Approach to the Economy*, produced by the Conservatives in 1977, the party espoused "a more independent role" for the Bank.

It was a pity the Bank did not grab the idea while it had a fresh electoral mandate. But subsequent worries in Whitehall about how the Bank might discharge a more independent role are a poor reason for resisting change. Institutions adapt to the responsibilities thrust upon them.

Whether or not the Government is prepared to consider the idea, the House of Commons and the Bank between them have the power to make some useful moves in that direction. Independence of action would require legislation, but there is no law against independence of view.

As a start the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee should cease inviting the Bank Governor to give evidence as a kind of second string to the Chancellor at the time of the autumn

statement and the Budget and instead ask him independently to give his views on monetary policy. The committee could invite him three or four times a year, perhaps when the Bank publishes its *Quarterly Bulletin*, so that he could deliver his own assessment of monetary policy and the authorities' success, or lack of it, in achieving their goals.

Such sessions could develop almost as much interest in the British context as the Federal Reserve Board chairman's twice-yearly testimony to Congress does in the US. The Bank may not act independently, unlike the Fed, but it could develop an independent voice which might help significantly to concentrate ministers' minds and counteract any bias towards monetary laxity.

By moving in this direction, Parliament and the monetary authorities would be in step with developments elsewhere. Not only has greater independence been manifest in formal changes in the central bank's status in Chile and New Zealand, it has also been evident less formally in the operations of EC central banks. From the Government's point of view - could ministers be persuaded of it - it would be a complementary institutional change to full membership of the EMS, removing some of the political burden of interest rate changes necessary to stabilize the exchange rate.

Some kind of more formal mechanism for monetary accountability looks as though it will need to be developed anyway. Two issues have emerged as central in the discussions of the EC's Monetary Committee, which is charged with preparing the ground for the Inter-Governmental Conference to discuss the further stages of economic and monetary union in Europe.

One issue is the nature and extent of fiscal co-ordination. The other is the nature and degree of independence of a European monetary authority. Herr Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, has made plain that he thinks the Eurobank should be as much like the Bundesbank as possible. The French appear to be prepared to swallow this as the price of monetary union. But everyone agrees that however it is constituted the bank will have to be democratically accountable in some way or other.

What should this mean? It might mean that the president of the bank would testify regularly before the European Parliament, or its committees, in Strasbourg. But a more attractive solution might be for each national member of the bank's board to defend the central policy before his own national parliament. It is not too early for the House of Commons and the Bank to begin preparing for this eventuality.

Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

Worry over fees as Farmers fight enters new round

From Philip Robinson, Los Angeles

The multi-million dollar takeover fight for Farmers, BAT Industries' American insurance group, moves to Idaho today amid disclosure that the lack of new business in the early part of last year may have meant a cut in income for the insurer's 15,000 sales agents.

Figures in the Farmers monthly news magazine, *The Achiever*, indicate that new business in the first nine months last year was barely enough to earn an agent \$50 a month in commission.

Agents have been complaining privately that Farmers is pricing its products out of the highly competitive insurance market, and they say that this threatens to cut their income. According to the figures, 468,264 new policies were sold in the first nine months of 1989, by agent numbering, according to Farmers, between 12,000 and 15,000.

The agents say that the figures indicate that the average of between 31 and 39 new policies were sold by each of them over that nine-month period, which would amount to an average of about four new policies a month. Estimates say that this level of business would have generated about \$50 a month of commission income.

One agent, who declined to

be named, said: "Business is falling off as fast as it's being put on. In a good year, you would sell maybe 30 to 35 new policies a month."

He added: "Farmers is among the best products in the industry, but its pricing policy is losing us business."

A spokesman for Farmers said: "As far as I know, we increased the number of policies written and the total amount insured last year. We have always priced our auto products on a regional basis because costs vary from state to state."

Today, Idaho will become the third of nine American states to hear evidence on the proposed change of ownership of Farmers. Axa Midatlantica, France's third largest insurer, has agreed to pay \$4.5 billion to buy Farmers from Sir James Goldsmith's Hoylake Investments if Hoylake succeeds in taking over BAT.

Both Axa and Hoylake, to complete the deal, need the approval of insurance regulators in all nine states in which Farmers is registered.

Evidence is still being taken at the Illinois hearing. The evidence given to the panel in California, where Farmers does most of its business, ended last Thursday. A decision is expected in about six weeks.

ICI plans cleaning sweep



Aiming to clean up: Hilary Harrison, consumer products manager of ICI Homecare

ICI, Britain's biggest manufacturer, is diversifying into the £400 million home cleaning market (Derek Harris writes). The move brings it into competition with leaders in the sector such as Lever Brothers, Reckitt & Colman and Johnson's Wax.

ICI Homecare has been created with Mrs Hilary Harrison as consumer products manager. She is planning initial promotional spending of £1 million in women's magazines to put over a new approach for this market. She said: "Most homecare prod-

ucts fill a particular niche and everybody has come to expect a product to do one job only. But two Homecare products have a broad application, one breaking ground as a household deodorizer which absorbs odours."

Branded Allfresh, it is a variant of sodium bicarbonate, which as a powder can deodorize carpets, dog kennels or dishwashers. Sprinkled in a cup of water it can remove stale smells in the refrigerator. The advertising campaign aims to put over this multiple use.

Mrs Harrison said: "We

believe we have a unique product to offer." But competition is expected to emerge.

ICI is also introducing Liquid Soda Crystals, liquid version of soda crystals typically used to freshen drains. Mrs Harrison said it was a good multi-purpose cleaning agent, especially for tough jobs, which could also be used for delicate textiles. Both the deodorizer and crystals are environmentally friendly.

ICI Homecare is also launching Crystal Clean, a concentrated liquid automatic dishwashing detergent.

Banks seek action on swap confusion

By Neil Bennett

Britain's banks are calling for the Government to clear up the continuing confusion in the local authority interest rate swap market after last week's Court of Appeal ruling on Hammersmith and Fulham Council.

The verdict allowed local authorities to use swaps and swap options to hedge their debts, but said that speculation on the market was ultra vires (beyond their powers).

The banks are refusing to take part in any new swap

business until the distinction has been cleared up. The British Bankers Association and local councilors have met Department of the Environment officials to discuss possible legislation.

"The local authority market will not start again in the foreseeable future. It cannot while the risk of transactions being ultra vires remains. This is something the Government has got to be worried about," said Miss Irene Dornier, of the banks' steering committee on

local authority swaps. Sir Kit McMahon, the chairman of Midland Bank, also called on the Government to act. "Foreign banks are apoplectic and amazed that something has not been done," he said. "It could affect the whole state of the London market."

The banks have also pledged to continue legal action to recover an estimated £100 million from Hammersmith council, since the court refused to express an opinion on whether any of its swap

contracts were enforceable. The banks have a "hit list" of people and organizations connected with the council that they may sue to recover their money. This list includes the council's brokers, auditors and individual councillors. Miss Dornier said the list still exists and could be used.

"If the council is trying to give the message to ratepayers that they will escape their debts, then the bank do not see it that way," she said.

Bird flies as Howard drops in

The arrival of the three-man ex-Citicorp Springpout Vickers traded options team at Smith New Court - as revealed in the City Diary last week - seems to have displaced some of SNC's existing staff. As a direct consequence of the recruitment of Nigel Howard and his colleagues, Barry Bird, who hitherto ran the traded options team there and had been with the firm for three years, has, I hear, departed. One of his specialist traded options dealers, Tim Browne, has also gone. And so has equity salesman Richard Wood, who had similarly been at SNC for three years. "But we are still hiring," says Paul Roy, joint managing director of UK sales. About the options desk, he explained: "We have doubled our critical mass overnight - with about seven or eight people on the desk, which is quite big for a retail options team. And it is now a new, young team." The options team will be run jointly by newcomer Howard and John Leigh-Pemberton, son of the Bank of England Governor, and previously the number two to the now departed Bird.

Gumbaro effect
Since Edwina Currie's war on salmonella, statisticians at the Central Statistical Office have been able to cite the "Currie factor" as one of the explanations on a long list that they offer for nasty movements in the food component of the Retail Price Index. The Cen-

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Voucher up his sleeve

Just as the Government looks set to do away with any last remaining perks associated with having a company car, so a bright young entrepreneur, who already cleans shirts and repairs shoes for busy City workers, has come up with an alternative method of giving employees a little extra something. William Holt, aged 24, and his former art dealer partner Jeremy Wayne, who launched Shirt Point on Black Monday - October 17, 1987 -

and now collect and clean more than 5,000 City shirts a week, are copying the concept of Luncheon Vouchers, but offering shirt or suit-cleaning vouchers instead. "No one has actually signed up yet, but Shermson Lehman and James Capel have both expressed an interest," says Holt. "Companies trying to recruit someone would be able to offer them, say, a year's supply of shirt cleaning vouchers as an incentive."

of rising poultry prices, have been told that the sickness, otherwise known as "chicken Aids," is badly affecting some commercial production units.

Danish slip
Hambros, the merchant bank, which got a trifle hot under its collar last month when Danish insurance and financial services conglomerate Ballica revealed that it had built up a stake of more than 12 per cent, might have grounds to be further alarmed. For City PR firm Dewe Rogerson has just announced that it is now acting for Ballica. But the responsible PR man there, ex-Observer journalist David Simpson, was last week unable to confirm whether this was a prelude to further stake-building - or dare I suggest it? - a bid approach. He was "out of the country." Where? "Oh - in Copenhagen..."

Unsaddling disclosure

The Executives Association of Great Britain, a mutual back-scratching group for businessmen and professionals, which apparently meets for monthly luncheons at the Savoy, had Dr Les Zapalowski, the economic counsellor from the Polish Embassy, as its guest speaker last week, to talk about "Poland in Europe: hopes and challenges." Speaking about the changes that have recently taken place, he quipped: "Stalin once remarked that imposing communism on the Poles was like fitting a cow with a saddle. ... Poland will continue its journey up the democratic slope with a huge weight on its back but at last without the saddle strapped upon it."

● Making the most of the Perrier bezeeze scare have been several of the newly-privatized water companies which produce mineral waters of their own. But the award for least disguised glee at the rival French company's misfortune goes to the British Water industry's trade journal, *Water Bulletin*. On the cover of the latest issue, next to a picture of a bottle of Perrier, is the headline "Eau Dear. H'Eau H'Eau?"

● A new record for the most precise invitation ever issued has surely been set by the London International Financial Futures Exchange - LIFFE - which has informed guests wishing to witness the opening of its new Eurostart options contract, on March 1, to be there at 8.02am. Don't be late...

Carol Leonard

PLAN YOUR FUTURE



WE'VE FIXED IT FOR YOU

The present climate of high interest rates and financial uncertainty need not pose problems, only present opportunities to the financially astute.

The Levitt Group has always recognised this. That's why we are able to offer an exclusive mortgage product that allows you to plan your future by fixing your mortgage payments, on advances of £60,000 and upwards, for 2 years at 12.88% (APR 13.73%).

If you want to control events and not just react to them, contact The Levitt Group on 01-255 3034.

THE · LEVITT · GROUP

THE MORTGAGE COLLECTION LIMITED
AN APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LEVITT GROUP LIMITED (regd)
143-149 GREAT PORTLAND STREET LONDON W1F 5FB

The product advertised here is not regulated by the Financial Services Act 1986 and the rules made for the protection of investors by that Act will not apply to it.

Your home is at risk if you do not keep up payments on a mortgage or other loan secured on it. A suitable insurance contract assigned to the lender will be required. A written quotation is available on request. Loans subject to status.

PLATINUM
© Times Newspapers Limited
DAILY DIVIDEND
£4.000

• • • • • 11 : 205 / 27

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end March 9. Contango day March 12. Settlement day March 19.
 \$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks.

P.F.	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Open
22.0	200 lbs		560	-15	575
22.0	400 lbs		817 1/2	-1	818 1/2
22.0	200 lbs		125	-1	126
22.0	400 lbs		175	-1	176
22.0	110 lbs (per 100)		263	-1	264
22.0	220 lbs (per 100)		263	-1	264
22.0	440 lbs (per 100)		340	-3	343
22.0	880 lbs (per 100)		40	-1	41
22.0	1760 lbs (per 100)		85	-1	86
22.0	3520 lbs (per 100)		121	-1	122

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Open
22.0	200 lbs	560	-15	575
22.0	400 lbs	817 1/2	-1	818 1/2
22.0	200 lbs	125	-1	126
22.0	400 lbs	175	-1	176
22.0	110 lbs (per 100)	263	-1	264
22.0	220 lbs (per 100)	263	-1	264
22.0	440 lbs (per 100)	340	-3	343
22.0	880 lbs (per 100)	40	-1	41
22.0	1760 lbs (per 100)	85	-1	86
22.0	3520 lbs (per 100)	121	-1	122

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Open
22.0	37.50	270		270
22.0	45.00	372 1/2		372 1/2
22.0	52.50	143		143
22.0	60.00	157		157
22.0	67.50	157		157
22.0	75.00	157		157
22.0	82.50	157		157
22.0	90.00	157		157
22.0	97.50	157		157
22.0	105.00	157		157
22.0	112.50	157		157
22.0	120.00	157		157
22.0	127.50	157		157
22.0	135.00	157		157
22.0	142.50	157		157
22.0	150.00	157		157
22.0	157.50	157		157
22.0	165.00	157		157
22.0	172.50	157		157
22.0	180.00	157		157
22.0	187.50	157		157
22.0	195.00	157		157
22.0	202.50	157		157
22.0	210.00	157		157
22.0	217.50	157		157
22.0	225.00	157		157
22.0	232.50	157		157
22.0	240.00	157		157
22.0	247.50	157		157
22.0	255.00	157		157
22.0	262.50	157		157
22.0	270.00	157		157
22.0	277.50	157		157
22.0	285.00	157		157
22.0	292.50	157		157
22.0	300.00	157		157
22.0	307.50	157		157
22.0	315.00	157		157
22.0	322.50	157		157
22.0	330.00	157		157
22.0	337.50	157		157
22.0	345.00	157		157
22.0	352.50	157		157
22.0	360.00	157		157
22.0	367.50	157		157
22.0	375.00	157		157
22.0	382.50	157		157
22.0	390.00	157		157
22.0	397.50	157		157
22.0	405.00	157		157
22.0	412.50	157		157
22.0	420.00	157		157
22.0	427.50	157		157
22.0	435.00	157		157
22.0	442.50	157		157
22.0	450.00	157		157
22.0	457.50	157		157
22.0	465.00	157		157
22.0	472.50	157		157
22.0	480.00	157		157
22.0	487.50	157		157
22.0	495.00	157		157
22.0	502.50	157		157
22.0	510.00	157		157
22.0	517.50	157		157
22.0	525.00	157		157
22.0	532.50	157		157
22.0	540.00	157		157
22.0	547.50	157		157
22.0	555.00	157		157
22.0	562.50	157		157
22.0	570.00	157		157
22.0	577.50	157		157
22.0	585.00	157		157
22.0	592.50	157		157
22.0	600.00	157		157
22.0	607.50	157		157
22.0	615.00	157		157
22.0	622.50	157		157
22.0	630.00	157		157
22.0	637.50	157		157
22.0	645.00	157		157
22.0	652.50	157		157
22.0	660.00	157		157
22.0	667.50	157		157
22.0	675.00	157		157
22.0	682.50	157		157
22.0	690.00	157		157
22.0	697.50	157		157
22.0	705.00	157		157
22.0	712.50	157		157
22.0	720.00	157		157
22.0	727.50	157		157
22.0	735.00	157		157
22.0	742.50	157		157
22.0	750.00	157		157
22.0	757.50	157		157
22.0	765.00	157		157
22.0	772.50	157		157
22.0	780.00	157		157
22.0	787.50	157		157
22.0	795.00	157		157
22.0	802.50	157		157
22.0	810.00	157		157
22.0	817.50	157		157
22.0	825.00	157		157
22.0	832.50	157		157
22.0	840.00	157		157
22.0	847.50	157		157
22.0	855.00	157		157
22.0	862.50	157		157
22.0	870.00	157		157
22.0	877.50	157		157
22.0	885.00	157		157
22.0	892.50	157		157
22.0	900.00	157		157
22.0	907.50	157		157
22.0	915.00	157		157
22.0	922.50	157		157
22.0	930.00	157		157
22.0	937.50	157		157
22.0	945.00	157		157
22.0	952.50	157		157
22.0	960.00	157		157
22.0	967.50	157		157
22.0	975.00	157		157
22.0	982.50	157		157
22.0	990.00	157		157
22.0	997.50	157		157
22.0	1005.00	157		157
22.0	1012.50	157		157
22.0	1020.00	157		157
22.0	1027.50	157		157
22.0	1035.00	157		157
22.0	1042.50	157		157
22.0	1050.00	157		157
22.0	1057.50	157		157
22.0	1065.00	157		157
22.0	1072.50	157		157
22.0	1080.00	157		157
22.0	1087.50	157		157
22.0	1095.00	157		157
22.0	1102.50	157		157
22.0	1110.00	157		157
22.0	1117.50	157		157
22.0	1125.00	157		157
22.0	1132.50	157		157
22.0	1140.00	157		157
22.0	1147.50	157		157
22.0	1155.00	157		157
22.0	1162.50	157		157
22.0	1170.00	157		157
22.0	1177.50	157		157
22.0	1185.00	157		157
22.0	1192.50	157		157
22.0	1200.00	157		157
22.0	1207.50	157		157
22.0	1215.00	157		157
22.0	1222.50	157		157
22.0	1230.00	157		157
22.0	1237.50	157		157
22.0	1245.00	157		157
22.0	1252.50	157		157
22.0	1260.00	157		157
22.0	1267.50	157		157
22.0	1275.00	157		157
22.0	1282.50	157		157
22.0	1290.00	157		157
22.0	1297.50	157		157
22.0	1305.00	157		157
22.0	1312.50	157		157
22.0	1320.00	157		157
22.0	1327.50	157		157
22.0	1335.00	157		157
22.0	1342.50	157		157
22.0	1350.00	157		157
22.0	1357.50	157		157
22.0	1365.00	157		157
22.0	1372.50	157		157
22.0	1380.00	157		157
22.0	1387.50	157		157
22.0	1395.00	157		157
22.0	1402.50	157		157
22.0	1410.00	157		157
22.0	1417.50	157		157
22.0	1425.00	157		157
22.0	1432.50	157		157
22.0	1440.00	157		157
22.0	1447.50	157		157
22.0	1455.00	157		157
22.0	1462.50	157		157
22.0	1470.00	157		157
22.0	1477.50	157		157
22.0	1485.00	157		157
22.0	1492.50	157		157
22.0	1500.00	157		157
22.0	1507.50	157		157
22.0	1515.00	157		157
22.0	1522.50	157		157
22.0	1530.00	157		157
22.0	1537.50	157		157
22.0	1545.00	157		157
22.0	1552.50	157		157
22.0	1560.00	157		157
22.0	1567.50	157		157
22.0	1575.00	157		157
22.0	1582.50	157		157
22.0	1590.00	157		157
22.0	1597.50	157		157
22.0	1605.00	157		157
22.0	1612.50	157		157
22.0	1620.00	157		157
22.0	1627.50	157		157
22.0	1635.00	157		157
22.0	1642.50	157		157
22.0	1650.00	157		157
22.0	1657.50	157		157
22.0	1665.00	157		157
22.0	1672.50	157		157
22.0	1680.00	157		157
22.0	1687.50	157		157
22.0	1695.00	157		157
22.0	1702.50	157		157
22.0	1710.00	157		157
22.0	1717.50	157		157
22.0	1725.00	157		157
22.0	1732.50	157		157
22.0	1740.00	157		157
22.0	1747.50	157		157
22.0	1755.00	157		157
22.0	1762.50	157		157
22.0	1770.00	157		157
22.0	1777.50	157		157
22.0	1785.00	157		157
22.0	1792.50	157		157
22.0	1800.00	157		157
22.0	1807.50	157		157
22.0	1815.00	157		157
22.0	1822.50	157		157
22.0	1830.00	157		157
22.0	1837.50	157		157
22.0	1845.00	157		157
22.0	1852.50	157		157
22.0	1860.00	157		157
22.0	1867.50	157		157
22.0	1875.00	157		157
22.0	1882.50	157		157
22.0	1890.00	157		157
22.0	1897.50	157		157
22.0	1905.00	157		157
22.0	1912.50	157		157
22.0	1920.00	157		157
22.0	1927.			

[illegible]

91.0m	Spencer & Trill	560
91.0m	Steeves & Agency	560
94.7m	Stevens Gen	168
97.2m	Swire of Leeds	205
97.7m	Pine Oaks	87
12.6m	Recher Kling	185
185.1m	Progenies	214
97.3m	Granger	498
225.7m	Gr Portland	497
54.2m	Greycoat	497
12.9m	Harwood Gp	524
180.7m	Hemir Countryard	524

[illegible][illegible]

26.3%	By Month	191
1,432.4%	Courtside (20)	369
1.32%	OTT Co	71
292.3%	Devision	154
8,053.0%	Onscreen	68
11.0%	Poster (20)	179
8.0%	Quoted	80
5,773.0%	Hiding (10)	118
8,843.0%	Jerome (3)	218
63.5%	Lament	218
22.4%	Leads	218
18.7%	Lister	218
1,140.0%	Lytes (8)	57
7,774.0%	Machy (4)	130
8,480.0%	Partake A	261
103.0%	Reaction	84
5,849.0%	SEET	71
40.8%	Sliver	78
29.7%	Stoodard	26
18.8%	Tomkins	303
260.2%	Tonal	97
7,563.0%	Where Trust	132
10.2%	Wish	215

TOBACCOS			
11,423.0m BAT (ns)	776	-34	40.0
108.1m PJ Carrol	143	-7	...
1,633.1m Rothmans "B" (ns)	618	-21	16.4

TRANSPORT

691.1m	Assoc Br Ports	607	-25	14.7
1,015.3m	RAA (Jas)	395	+9	13.7
1,404.8m	Br Airways (pub)	195	-4.1	10.3
335.8m	Caladonia	360	-9	14.6
42.3m	Clarison (H)	207	+8	8.7
42.5m	Danes & Nevejan	625	-20	22.2
1,927.7m	Eurounnel Units	590	+27	-
94.8m	Eurotunnel Warrants	43	-1	-
31.2m	Fisher (Jamaica)	151	-6	-
14.5m	Polio	193	-2	6.9

16.8m	Jacobus (J)	71	-1	5.1
181.3m	Loc	142	-9	6.1
194.0m	Manchester Ship	127	-1	3.6
198.0m	Mersey Docks	140	-17	3.6
67m	NFC	241	0	1.0
37m	Ocean Group	384	-9	18.3
17.0m	Ocean Wilson	43	-6	3.1
2,505.0m	P & O Dis (net)	612	-6	36.6
57.9m	P & O S.S.	67	+1	7.2
229.0m	Powell Cuylyn	358	-9	28.3
41.4m	Runcocks (Water)	181	+5	18.0
119.0m	TIP Europe	245	-7	8.7
354.3m	TNT	106	-7	-
50.7m	Tobias & Britton	272	-3	8.7

WATER			
521.8m Anglen Water	177	--	20.4
120.5m Northumbria	184	--	21.1
354.2m North West	167	--	21.1
233.7m Severn Trent	149	-3	15.0
117.6m Stron Water	137	-10	15.0
229.8m South West	180	-14	17.4
628.1m Thames Water	183 1/2	--	19.7
285.1m Welsh Water	184	-11	22.2
184.8m Wessex Water	180	--	20.5
357.5m Yorkshire Water	182	--	20.5
-- Package Deal	21055	-200	--

● Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend yield exclude a special payment h Pre-merger Forecast earnings o Ex other r Ex rights s Ex share split t Tax-free ... No significant change

REPORTING THIS WEEK

Vickers 'faced with a stationary Rolls'

TODAY

Vickers, the engineering, defence and luxury cars group, chaired by Sir David Platts, is expected to report final pre-tax profits of £80.3 million, compared with £69.8 million, according to -Nomura Research.

-Rolls-Royce Motors, which provides nearly a third of the group's turnover, is thought to have had a flat year after it pointed out the impact of higher development costs on profitability at the interim stage, with full-year operating profits expected to remain static at about £23 million.

The group is awaiting confirmation of the Challenger II tank contract, which is expected to be awarded by the Government, although some analysts are doubtful as to whether expectations will be met.

It will be interesting to hear the group's opinion on how its defence interests, which contribute about £15 million to annual operating profits, may be affected by changes in world events.

Worsening conditions in the second half will squeeze the margins in the volume franchises at Appleby, the motor dealer. Analysts expect taxable profits to climb from £9.06 million to £11.5 million for the year.

Results for 1989 are expected to be level at Williams Holdings, the industrial holding group whose brands include Smallbone kitchens and Polycell products, as the impact of higher interest rates affects the paint and DIY businesses as well as increased interest charges from capital and acquisition expenditure.

Market forecasts for full-year pre-tax profits range from £140 million to £152 million, against £116 million last time. Interim: International Colour Management.

Final: Akzo, Appleby, Group, Calwell Investments, Chelmer Group, Conroy Petroleum & Natural Resources, Cooper (Alan), OCE (UK), Vickers, Williams Holdings.

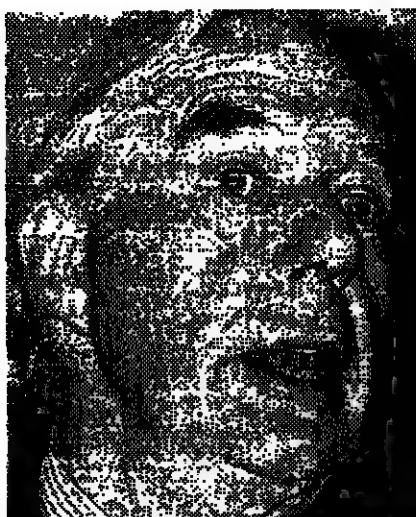
TOMORROW

A solid if somewhat dull performance is expected from STC, the communications and information systems group, where Mr Arthur Walsh is in the chair.

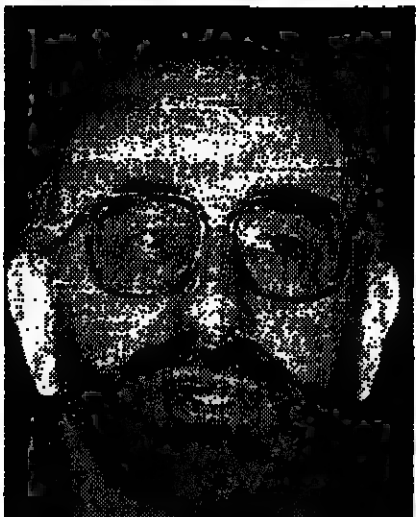
Profits at ICL, Britain's biggest computer manufacturer, which provides more than half of STC's profits, are expected to improve by 6 per cent to about £137 million.

County NatWest Wood-Mac, the broker, is looking for a 13 per cent increase in final pre-tax profits to £260 million, with profits for this year remaining flat.

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food group, is likely to show a



Sir Campbell Adamson of Abbey



Cadbury's Sir Graham Day



Sir John Quinton of Barclays

Industrial Trust, Graham's Plots, Investment Trust, Sedgwick Group, SKF (AB), STC, Unilever NV, Unilever PLC, Updown Investment Company.

WEDNESDAY

Sir Campbell Adamson, the chairman of Abbey National, and Mr Peter Birch, the chief executive, will report the first full-year figures since the company's flotation.

Mr John Wrigglesworth at UBS Phillips & Drew has pencilled in pre-tax profits of £490 million, compared with £414 million, with most of the increase due to the interest earned on flotation proceeds. This is at the top end of

forecasts, which range from £465 million to £490 million. However, a healthy improvement in the core business is thought to have been masked by a number of one-off factors, including about £17 million of pension costs and gifts losses of about £16 million.

All the composite insurers reporting final results will be affected by bad losses in the second half as a result of Hurricane Hugo, the Californian and Australian earthquakes, British subsidence claims (after the hot summer) and the higher frequency, as well as heavier individual

costs, of Irish motor claims. Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the broker, sees final pre-tax profits falling from £201 million to £143 million at Commercial Union, with Hurricane Hugo accounting for losses of £20 million. Profit forecasts range from £130 million to £145 million.

General Accident, which is based in Scotland, is likely to see its full-year profits reduced from £290 million to £168 million, with forecasts varying from £160 million to £180 million. General Accident had a greater exposure to Hurricane Hugo, losing £63 million as a result.

Cadbury Schweppes, the soft drinks and confectionery group headed by Sir Graham Day, which has brands ranging from Milk Tray to Schweppes Tonic Water, is expected to report total pre-tax profits of £249 million, against £215 million, according to Smith New Court, the broker.

A combination of the higher oil price, improved production rates and the acquisition of Thomson North Sea (which was acquired in March, 1989) should boost Lasso, the independent oil group which has a diverse drilling programme.

It is expected to report a net income of £60 million for the full year, compared with £27.6 million last time, according to Goldman Sachs.

Interim: Elaco Holdings, Goodwin, Jos Holdings, Manganese Bronze Holdings, Sheldon Jones, TR City of London Trust, Usher (Frank) Holdings.

Final: AMS Industries, BCE Inc, British Kidney Patient Association, Investment Trust, BWD Securities, Cadbury Schweppes, Commercial Union Assurance, First Scottish American Trust, General Accident, Grosvenor Development Capital, Lasso, Forster, Stat-Plus Group, Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings).

THURSDAY

Barclays Bank, which is chaired by Sir John Quinton, is the last of the big four banks to report its final results. Analysts are wondering

what will happen to domestic provisions after some of the sharp increases last week. Less-developed countries' debt provision is about 50 per cent and some analysts expect this to rise to 70 per cent. The bank is believed to have been selling large parts of its Third World debt on the secondary market.

UBS Phillips & Drew is looking for pre-tax profits of £815 million, compared with £1.39 billion, although forecasts range from £622 million to £924 million.

Final pre-tax profits at Royal Insurance are expected to slump from £223 million to £129 million, according to BZW, with estimates ranging from £115 million to £145 million. Hurricane Hugo will cost about £40 million and British subsidence costs are estimated at about £40 million while the estate agencies are expected to have lost about £25 million.

Interim: Admiral Computing Group, Macro 4, Polyplex, Final: AAF Investment Corporation, ASW Holdings, Barclays Bank, Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust, Freeman & Murray International Trust, Philip's Lamp, Royal Insurance, Takara.

FRIDAY

Interim: Consolidated Plantations, Linat Group, Final: Hampden Homecare.

Philip Pangalos

US NOTEBOOK

Dollar strength puts Japanese in a dilemma

From Maxwell Newton, New York

The strength of the dollar is emerging as a key barrier for the Japanese policy-makers.

The yen has failed to improve against the dollar and has suffered significant losses against the mark, despite an increase of more than a third in short-term Japanese interest rates since the summer of 1989.

A key element in Japanese policy planning last year was the belief that the dollar would weaken and that a stronger yen would obviate a need for tough domestic policy measures by Tokyo.

This easy option has now been closed by the continuing weakness of the yen. Persistent and expensive sales of dollars by the Bank of Japan in the past few days have also failed to support the Japanese currency, producing a policy crisis within Japan.

The Bank of Japan does not want to raise the official discount rate because the Japanese stock market is in trouble. But the currency markets expect a rise and will punish the yen until it is forthcoming.

While this crisis is evolving, the dollar is strong. It is through yen sales against dollars that the maximum pressure is being exerted on Japan.

Americans suffer from quite a "cultural cringe" these days. They are constantly told they are the biggest debtor nation in the world; their industry is inefficient; they cannot beat the Japanese at anything (maybe not even at baseball) and their bond market is being depressed by events overseas.

It is a sad state of affairs — or so we are told. Yet America's foreign exchange reserves in the year to December 1989 rose by \$27 billion to \$63.6 billion — or 73 per cent.

What is more, at present prices, America's stock of 261.93 million ounces of gold is worth about \$105 billion. America's "ready cash" thus totals about \$168 billion, which is not humiliating.

Since the end of 1987, the United States has accounted for all the increment in G7 foreign exchange reserves.

The sharp rise of America's foreign exchange reserves last year is clearly evidence that world cash is being sucked into America.

This is a further indication that American monetary policy is so restrictive that the US is gaining a growing share of

the cash base of the world system.

Between end-1987 and end-1989, non-dollar G7 forex reserves were static, at \$272 billion.

"Defending the dollar" is leading to a worldwide cash crunch. As far as the balance of payments position is concerned, the US is — in truth — in good shape and does not need to follow a policy of severe monetary restraint for balance of payments purposes. The 73 per cent increase in US forex reserves in the two years to December 1989 tells us that America's balance of payments problem is by no means dire.

Of course, it suits the Federal Reserve to act "as if" America faces a frightful "dollar crisis." This gives the central bank more leverage to maintain a strict policy.

Meanwhile, US reserves of gold and foreign exchange continue to stack up.

An issue rarely mentioned is that the US holds a disproportionate amount of its total gold and foreign exchange reserves as gold.

The value of gold (at \$400 an ounce) to the total value of US forex and gold reserves at the end of 1989 was 61 per cent. In West Germany the ratio was 39 per cent and in Japan 10 per cent.

Counting gold at \$400 an ounce, the US at the end of 1989 had sufficient cash reserves to finance four months' imports; the comparable figure for Germany was five months and for Japan five months.

The United States never admits it has those gold reserves. US gold is valued by the Federal Reserve at \$42.22 an ounce.

But that is no reason for rational thought to value the US stock of 261.93 million ounces at the price pertaining in 1974.

In any case, the rapid increase in America's reserves of foreign exchange tells us that the underpinnings of confidence in the dollar are far stronger than the worldwide condemnation of the US "twin deficits" would suggest.

American dollar bears, like Mr John Paulson, chief economist at Morgan Stanley, and Harvard's Mr Martin Feldstein have been grievously and continuously wrong on the dollar.

This is a lesson the Japanese authorities are painfully learning.

Oil groups to prospect in Uganda

Kampala (Reuters) — Uganda is to sign an important oil exploration agreement with Western oil companies led by Petrofina of Belgium, Mr Henry Kajura, the Minister of Water and Mineral Resources, said at the weekend.

A consortium including Exxon Corp, Royal Dutch/Shell Group and Total would spend between \$850 million and \$1 billion searching for oil in the Lake Albert region of Uganda, and would acquire the right to exploit any deposits discovered, he said.

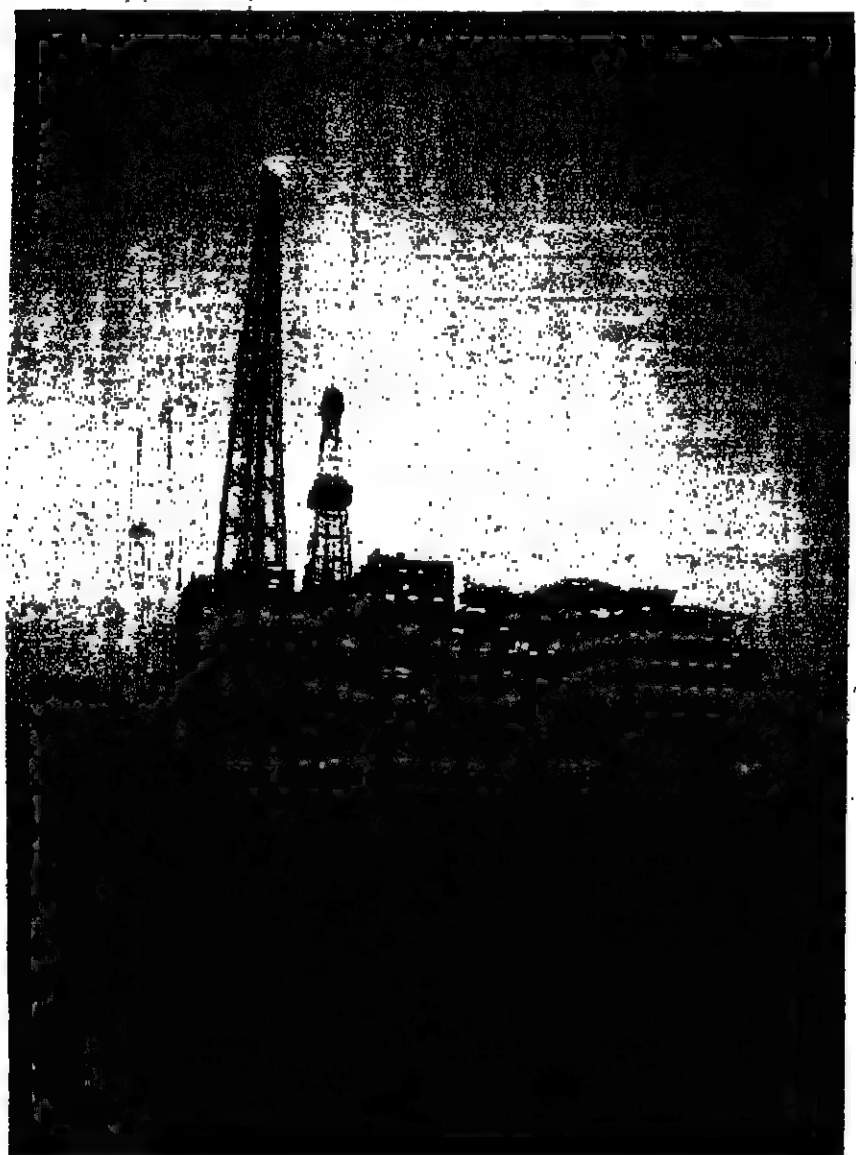
An agreement is to be signed in London next month.

THE TIMES STOCK WATCH

● Stockwatch gives access to more than 13,000 share, unit trust and bond prices. General market 0898 121220; Company news 0898 121221; Active shares 0898 121225.

● Calls charges at 38p per minute peak, 25p standard, including VAT.

The added values of British Steel. Number four of a series.



shipped the first four-roll galvanizing machine to America in 1892.

Of course, the process has changed beyond all recognition since the days when twelve men dipped each steel sheet in a pot of molten zinc.

But our attitude to customers hasn't.

You tell us what you want the steel to do. And we'll supply the right steel to do it.

Our galvanized steels, for example, are now prolonging the life of cars and machinery all over the world.

To keep out the elements, we add one of our own.

Wind and water are the elements which attack steel most. And zinc is the element which helps steel keep them out.

Given Britain's abundance of the former, it's no surprise that we've been using the latter for more than a hundred and fifty years.

As early as 1837, Henry Crawford took out the first British patent for weather-proofing iron by dipping it in molten zinc.

Just eight years later, the new material had already been used in the naval dockyards at Woolwich, Deptford and Portsmouth, and for dockside warehouses in Liverpool.

And scientists all over Europe were arguing over who had actually invented the process we now call galvanizing (after an Italian — Galvani — who had discovered the apparent life-giving effect of combining two metals during an experiment with dead frogs in 1786).

While the scientists squabbled, British manufacturers quietly beat the world in developing it commercially.

Creating a flourishing export market in the process.

When the Californian Gold Rush started in 1849, it was galvanized steel from Britain which made the prospectors' gold-washing pans, tent equipment and portable buildings.

It was also a British supplier (one John Thompson) who



Our range of pre-painted Colorcoat steels are reducing manufacturing costs in white goods, brown goods and the construction industry.

Our lightweight steels are helping to improve fuel consumption in cars.

Our structural steels are taking over as the backbone of buildings in Britain and abroad.

And our stainless steel cladding is increasingly becoming the most attractive face for them.

We finish each one of these steels to the precise specifications of the customer, and the demands of the environment.

An oil-rig in the North Sea. Structural support for the Channel Tunnel. Or an airport in the Saudi Arabian desert.

For a dramatic example of the principle in action, take a look at the Thames Barrier in London.

With 18,000 tonnes of British structural steel in the flood-gates and foundations, it's keeping out the elements in truly spectacular fashion.

WE'RE ADDING VALUE AT BRITISH STEEL.



**T
E
M
P
S**

**BANKING —
COMMERCIAL — LEGAL**

If you need work **NOW** or in the future and have experience on any of the following Wordprocessors.

**NBI, MICROSOFTWORD, DECMATE,
BURROUGHS, WORDPERFECT
(sh an advantage).**

MEREDITH	BARNETT	BANNA
SCOTT	PERSONNEL	
583 0055	629 7838	493 3336

<p>Artbooks-Publicity Promotions \$9,500/£10,000 Super job assisting Press/Publicity & Promotion Team at various publishers. Author liaison - review copies; newsletters; your involved in a all Typing skills, some audio and outgoing personality</p>	<p>Current Affairs Magazine to £12,500 Full involvement at top magazine; assist brilliant team with share responsibility for the weekly high profile success of this internationally best selling magazine, excellent bonus on top of salary and to take 20%</p>	<p>Bright Young Graduate - 23+ Change of career? Bright outgoing 23+ for splendid mixture of recruitment/technical activities offering early responsibility and plenty of people contact; full training provided in cost £10-11,000 - early reward</p>
--	--	--

**THE TOPS IN PROPERTY?
TITLE MIGHT HELP!**

We need a top calibre professional PA for one of the richest and most respected directors in the property business who deserves the best! Take responsibility, respect client confidence and work with a team of like minded progressive people. They deal at the top end of the market and appreciate top quality English and stylish appearances. Audio & VCR skills 12,500

Phone **Lynn Lait**
on **(01) 486 6951**

Caravel Partnerships

**PRESTIGIOUS PA
£15K+ MOST SUBS**

Enjoy the buzz and fast pace of the City within the leading merchant bank. Assist two well known and highly respected senior directors and ensure the smooth running of their busy office. A polished and professional person together with 100/50 skills needed.

Phone: telephons 268 3744
2 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9RE

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SECRETARY

Property Company requires a competent and experienced Director. The applicant must have a minimum of 10 years experience and have a flexible and efficient approach to work. Typing/audio skills and an ability to work under pressure are essential. Knowledge would be an advantage. Salary commensurate with experience. 6.00pm.

Please write with full details to: Miss C.J. O'Connell, The Director, PLC., 46 Mount Street, Dublin 2.

NO AGENCIES.

Investments for Life?
Sec/Assistant
\$14,000+ free income plan, Profit share & unlimited
benefit opportunity for a capable Sec looking for a more
exciting role and a real "piece of the action." Only 40% sale, this
exciting environment offers wide contacts with the
public and clients responsibility for running the day to
day sales of a team of 7. Excellent "people" skills
and exp in professional advancement rewarded with a
very generous package.

misprusage
DOCUMENT CONSULTANTS

**INTERNATIONAL INTERIOR
DESIGN BUSINESS**

requires a first class Secretary to organize and run our busy administration office in Kingstbridge. We are looking for a conscientious person, to take the responsibility for a number of

Events
£12 - 14,000.
Yes, you do have to type. But large amount of variety for a person and responsibility part of a team organizing events & conferences. 30 wks

Please contact us for an information 07-581-8789
Weed: 1102

Please phone **Nanette Bolden** for an immediate interview **581 9490**.
Farnham, 152 Brompton Road, London SW3.

THE HAREWOOD HOTEL
Close Baker St. Tube has vacancy for
MANAGER'S SECRETARY

Salary circa £9,000 plus five weeks and good benefits.
Tel. for applications: 01 - 262 2707

**SECRETARY
O MANAGING
DIRECTOR**
for interior design

**OFFICE
MANAGER**
Droit des Humains

MU

International
se
English mother

more individual with
and shordhand speeds
required.
Please call 594 9222
for details.

communication skills
together with an ability
to work on your own
initiative. A sense of tact
and fun is a must. To return
see offer a salary of
\$12,000 P.A. If you think
this is your place ring
Dulwich on 371 5871.

**MEDICAL
SECRETARY/
PA**

knowledge of French
Mrs Audrey Flint, C
Memorial, 41 avenue de

MR. AND MRS. FRANKLIN, Manchester
City Council (see
recovered at City of
work independently, arrange
meeting, conference, training
Good, good w/typing skills
3-3-80 / Mrs. L. Williams
Recreational Services Unit 7022

[illegible]

THE  TIMES
**SECRETARY
TO THE EDITOR**
circa £14,000 pa
Six weeks' holiday

Apply in writing to:
Sally Milne Home, TLS, Priory House
St John's Lane, London EC1M 4BX.



— FILMS —
— PR — MUSIC

time in your present job?
When you could start afresh
one of our exciting and
10, 15, 20 years experience
(live atmosphere) we have
permanent and temporary
us now for further details

RECRUITMENT

Specialised Recruitment Service

require a good all-rounder to join small
team placing personnel within the
hospital environment. The post
involves a great deal of telephone
work (no selling), and some admin.
Must be articulate and intelligent,
with some WP skills.

Salary aae.

01 - 794 2342

Miller/McNish

c.£14,000
 hires a Secretary for
 should be aged 28-40
 side, together with good
 telephone manner. W.P.
 full. Hours: 9.15am to

TOP P.A.
£18,000 & Bens
 Working for finance Director Full sec duties -
 very high profile position - You should be aged
 35+ have previous 5nr level exp (pref Blue
 Chip) and top class skills

Call Nerve 406 1763
NEXT EMPLOYMENT


**ANAL FRENCH :
MORTGAGE**
We provide outstanding Admin
strative help and get involved in
all areas for self-confident
individuals.
Call 377 6777.

in Jeffers
LIMITED

PR CONFERENCES AND EVENTS

Initiative, enthusiasm and a sense of humour are a must to be Secretary/Assistant to the MD of a business conference and Events organiser. A starting salary of £10k requires all round skills for this progressive position (languages an advantage but not essential).

Recruitment for Sec 23+
 Client contact is promised by professional team as sole responsibility. The team includes a dept. supervising handling a grant.



BI-LINGUAL OPPORTUNITIES

[illegible][illegible]

EDUCATION

Will Labour be the real winner?

How much influence does Labour have on the National Union of Students? That, Sam Kiley says, is very much the issue for the two main contenders

The 1980s were a confrontational decade for student unions. A campaign orchestrated by the National Union of Students against Sir Keith (now Lord) Joseph's plans to means-test tuition fees forced what was probably the first Thatcher U-turn in 1984. In 1986, the NUS joined forces with the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals and the Labour Party against what they saw as threats to academic freedom in the 1988 Education Reform Act.

In November 1988, fringe elements fought with police at the "Battle of Westminster Bridge" as 20,000 marched to introduce government's plans to introduce student loans. The anti-loans campaign came to a head at the end of last year when individual college unions and students themselves threatened to boycott all banks taking part in the scheme.

Though the banks say they pulled out of negotiations with the Government in December 1989 because they were not offered enough cash to administer the system, the Education Secretary, John MacGregor, said they had "run away at the first whiff of a grapple" when the students mobilized.

Now the NUS is holding elections for president and the two

front-runners argue that, just as paint-throwing and violence at Grosvenor Square in the 1960s gave way to single-issue campaigning 20 years later, student unions will have to take an increasingly technocratic role in the future.

By the time that either Richard "Cosmo" Hawkes or Stephen Twigg take over the presidential reins — the other six candidates have an infinitesimal chance of election — the Education (Student Loans) Bill will have been defeated or enshrined in statute. It will then fall to the president of the NUS to keep the union together in the absence of a government policy to campaign against.

The NUS does not have individual members (a fact which does not stop it claiming to represent the views of a million students) but is the unifying body for a federation of individual unions in 800 colleges throughout Britain. Presidents and officers are elected at the national conference in April by delegates themselves elected by students at each college, although there is nothing to force delegates to stick to their own manifestos.

Which way the delegates vote will depend largely on the force of personality of the independent Cosmo Hawkes who, by his own admission, is a Butler's Redcoat at



Stephen Twigg (left), backed by the Labour Party machine, and "Cosmo" Hawkes, who describes himself as a Butler's Redcoat at heart



heart, and Twigg, a soft-spoken member of the National Organization of Labour Students (NOLS), who has the backing of the party machine and finances.

The outgoing president, Maevie Sherlock (also NOLS), had a fairly easy time of it in her first election she fought against a hard-left candidate from the Socialist Students in Nols (SSIN) and last year against Clive Searle of the Socialist Workers Students Society, neither of whom was likely to upset the incumbent.

This year, the race will genuinely be two-horse, although their colours are sometimes difficult to tell apart. Both candidates say they are socialists. Both believe grants should be given to those

wanting to study beyond their sixteenth birthday. They also say grants should be raised to 1979 levels (about £2,600 compared with the £2,200 students actually get).

Twigg and Hawkes also believe that the NUS should maintain its "no platform" policy of denying a voice to "declared racists and fascists" (they include members of the British National Party, the League of St George, the National Front) although ministers want to ensure that free speech is upheld on campuses and may this year take action against unions or colleges that fail to allow this.

The difference between them is the Labour Party. Hawkes, the secretary of the

union and who is paying for his election campaign out of his own pocket, says: "A president who is a member of the Labour Party is entirely controlled from Walsworth Road (the south London headquarters of the party). We have been mandated by our conference to run a campaign of non-payment of the poll tax but because the Labour Party disagree with this tactic, the Labour executives on the NUS make sure that student union policy goes on the back-burner."

Twigg, this year the vice-president responsible for education, believes that the union has failed to come up with a coherent education policy and looks forward to less reactive confrontation over

issues and more positive contributions to the debate.

"So far, the NUS has been geared towards mass activities," he says. "We need to look towards more subtle ways of working."

He is adamant that he would put the needs and wishes of students before those of the Labour Party — he does not have political ambitions but would like to be a barrister.

Twigg vows to change the "culture of intolerance and confrontation" that surrounds student politics and to seek a less partisan identity for the union and those who shape its future. But he promises a "very strong reaction" from students if universities, polytechnics or other colleges try to

charge students for all or part of their tuition. "There would be a very big reaction," Twigg warns, a statement not to be taken lightly, given the strength of feeling against loans.

Campaigning proper for the elections, which take place at the union conference in Blackpool on April 3, opened at the Democrat student conference in Cambridge yesterday, but while Twigg has the advantage of a national network of Labour clubs to canvass on his behalf, Hawkes has to rely on the cult of personality he is building for himself.

Over the past year, Hawkes, who earned the nickname Cosmo while performing for children in holiday camps in north Wales, has been hosting game shows and "blind date" sessions in unions up and down the country in an effort to raise the NUS profile on campuses. His election expenses are expected to come to £2,000.

Presidents inside NUS head quarters in Holloway Road, north London, say that the odds on Twigg winning are about 6 to 4. "He is popular and respected as a grafter," an NUS member says.

To beat Twigg, Hawkes must mobilize enough disaffection with what he claims is the Labour Party domination of the NUS. As an independent, he will also appeal to the green voters, whose only conceivable alternative is Geoff Ellingham, best known for his pro-Gorbachevian economic theories.

Hawkes may even pick up votes from the far left, who would rather throw in their lot with an independent than endorse the Kinnockite Twigg.

Britain's independent schools are not subject to the National Curriculum proposals of the Education Reform Act, but they would want to go as far as they could in adopting them. The Labour Party has said it will compel independent schools to follow the curriculum.

The curriculum was intended to be "broad, balanced and relevant". The meanings of broad and balanced are clear. But relevant? Relevant to what? It is possible to infer that the curriculum must be relevant to the vocational needs of most of those who study it, and that is on the whole commendable.

Britain does not produce enough scientists, technol-

Why we'll be independent of the curriculum

A reverent rejection of the supposedly relevant new subjects

gists, engineers and skilled technicians, and we should applaud the requirement to study science and technology to the age of 16.

The practice of girls studying home economics instead of craft, design and technology, or human biology instead of the full range of sciences, and the corresponding practice of boys having to drop biology if they want to continue with a classical or second modern language, are deplorable.

The prime concern for secondary schools, both independent and maintained, is Key Stage 4, meaning the last

two years of compulsory schooling from 14 to 16. The curriculum proposes the study of English, mathematics and science and seven foundation subjects — history, geography, technology, a modern foreign language, art, music and physical education. There is also a statutory requirement to continue with religious education. GCSE will be the main form of assessment at 16 and every GCSE subject should take about 10 per cent of teaching time. The impossibility of

timetabling such proposals is clear. Ten subjects, each having 10 per cent of the teaching time, require four periods a week in a timetable totalling 40 periods. Is this broad, balanced and relevant?

Where are the three separate sciences? Or are we to be forbidden to study these as separate subjects and to examine them at GCSE? Is this relevant to the production of more scientists, technologists, and engineers? Where is there

room for the second modern language? Will this discourage the British from taking their usual attitude towards other people's languages into the Europe of 1992?

The speech of John MacGregor, the Education Secretary, to the Society of Education Officers, was thus eagerly awaited. He has identified the problems, the most serious being overcrowding and fragmentation. Requiring all pupils to study

the full range of curriculum subjects will put too much pressure on teaching time.

Fragmentation refers to the concern that the curriculum will become split into undesirable blocks of work that will not motivate pupils.

Has he provided any of the answers? He now expects all pupils to continue with the core subjects, technology, and a foreign language to 16. He says: "Most pupils will do all 10 foundation subjects."

He has, though, allowed the

ablest pupils, to drop some of the 10 before they turn 16, if they reach the old GCE O Level standard, leaving them free to take other subjects.

It sounds like fragmentation. MacGregor says schools will have the option of providing courses with less content than required for GCSE still within the statutory requirements.

He intends there to be a range of possibilities in terms of content and course design so that these courses can be available to pupils of all abilities.

Most independent schools

would like to be inside the curriculum but if these are the final proposals, we can be no more than alongside it.

Our 14-16 curriculum, containing, typically, English, mathematics, French, technology, three separate sciences, history or geography as compulsory core subjects with the opportunity to add two more from music, art, Latin, Greek, classical civilisation, German, Spanish, Russian, and increasingly nowadays Arabic, and Japanese, seems broader, more balanced, and more relevant to most of us.

David Jewell

The author is Master of Hall-embury College and chairman of the Headmasters' Conference.

01-481 1066

EDUCATIONAL

01-481 1066

POSTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN, NORWAY

Immediate opening for Chair, Latin American Studies: Language or Literature (Spanish).

The School of Arts at the University of Bergen, seeks applications for the position of Department Chair at the Department of Spanish and Latin American Studies.

Qualifications:
- Doctoral degree and research work in:
- Latin American Literature (Spanish) or in
- Latin American Language (Spanish)
- Proficiency in English and a Scandinavian Language preferred.

For a description of the position, write:
Secretary
School of Arts
University of Bergen, P.O. Box 25
N-5027 Bergen-Universitetet, NORWAY
This is a tenured position.
The University of Bergen is an equal opportunity employer.
Deadline for submission of applications: April 30, 1990

HURTWOOD HOUSE

SUMMER SCHOOL POSTS

Teachers with EFL experience and qualifications required July/August (minimum four weeks). Applicants should be able to participate in afternoon and evening social/sporting activities with commitment and enthusiasm. (However, morning only teaching posts are available for suitable applicants).

Full board provided. Salaries start at £275 per week, depending on age and experience.

Application and CV to: The Principal, Hurtwood House, Halesbury St Mary, Dorking, Surrey, RH5 5NU

HEAD OF SCHOOL OF BUSINESS STUDIES

PRINCIPAL LECTURER

Required for September 1990 to take charge of an innovative School responsible for a wide range of Business Studies and Secretarial courses and with 20 full-time and more than 15 part-time teaching staff.

This particular School has a record of successful innovation and responsiveness to local needs. Applicants with energy and vision are invited to apply for this challenging position.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, to whom completed forms should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

THURROCK TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Woodview, Grays
Essex RM16 4UR
Telephone No: 0375 391199



THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

LECTURER IN ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Applications are invited for the above post (effective from 1 September 1990). Qualifications and special interests in two or more of the following areas: selection, psychological testing, motivation and reward, personnel management and development of work performance, management training and development, work organization and design, and research. Additional particularly welcome from psychologists. Ability to contribute to teaching in research methods an additional advantage.

This post is funded under the NARS scheme.

Salary on the scale for Lecturer Grade A (£21,435-£25,372) or equivalently on the scale for Lecturer Grade B (£18,014-£21,435) according to qualifications and experience.

Information enquiries may be sent to: J. A. Chapman, Tel: 0532 345000 or Professor J. Hayes, Tel: 0532 345000.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the School of Business and Economic Studies, The University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT (or 0532 345000, ext. 317/318). Closing date for applications: 15 March 1990.

The University of Leeds is an equal opportunity employer.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

In the following Faculties: AGRICULTURE, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, LAW, MEDICINE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Visits to be determined (see below) and may be subject to the University's financial position.

Particulars and application forms (available by mail) from the Registrar's Office, The University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Applications are invited from graduates or those equivalent in grade to 1980 for:

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

In the following Faculties: AGRICULTURE, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, LAW, MEDICINE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Visits to be determined (see below) and may be subject to the University's financial position.

Particulars and application forms (available by mail) from the Registrar's Office, The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL.

FELSTED SCHOOL

DUNMOW, ESSEX

TEACHER OF CDT

A well qualified and enthusiastic CDT teacher is required from the Autumn Term 1990. This flourishing department is well equipped and offers a range of opportunities from CAD/CAM and Electronics to traditional crafts. An interest in extra-curricular activity is essential.

Accommodation usually available. Felsted Salary Scale.

Further details are available from, and applications, together with a full curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees should be sent to: The Headmaster, Felsted School, Dunmow, Essex CM6 3LL.

South Australian College of Advanced Education

STURT CAMPUS

AS9096 SCHOOL OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

Senior Lecturer I or II

Tenurable 1.0 time

DUTIES: To provide academic leadership in the School and to teach, where appropriate, in the Diploma in Applied Science (Developmental Disabilities), the Bachelor of Education (Special Education) and the proposed M. Ed. (Special Education).

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE:

- Masters degree in Special Education.
- Developmental Psychology or closely related discipline. Preference will be given to candidates with doctoral qualifications.
- High level of interpersonal and communication skills.
- Demonstrated academic leadership.
- Evidence of significant research activity in the field of Special Education and/or Developmental Disabilities.
- Demonstrated evidence of excellence in teaching in higher education.
- Experienced teacher in special education or in related fields.

Applicants are advised to contact Ms Denise Bradley telephone no. 080 6-228-174 fax no. 080 6-228-1807 to request a role statement and address the essential and desirable criteria contained therein.

Written applications and a curriculum vitae (original plus 5 copies) should be addressed via Air Mail to: Ms Kay Thorp, The Resource Officer, Staffing, South Australian College of Advanced Education, Sturt Campus, Sturt Road, Bedford Park South Australia 5042 and should include the names and addresses of three persons from whom confidential references may be sought.

Applications close 5.00pm Friday 30 March 1990.

SALARIES:

Senior Lecturer I \$48,594 - \$49,529 (Australian)

Senior Lecturer II \$42,703 - \$45,822 (Australian)

Superannuation is available to all staff members.

The College reserves the right to appoint by invitation, or not to make an appointment.

THE COLLEGE IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

King Alfred School, Hampstead

Bursar

The post of Bursar and Clerk to the Council will become vacant on 31 August with the retirement of Alastair Allan, M.A., and his successor should be able to join the School by 1st July, on a salary within the Deputy Heads Scale. The School is co-educational, day, with 490 pupils aged 4-18 years.

While it is not a requirement that applicants should have professional qualifications, it is expected that they will have wide experience in financial management, business administration and personnel management.

Details are available from R.T. Ashwell, Gabbittas Truman and Thring Recruitment, 6-8 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London W1X 2BR. Tel: 734 0161. Fax: 01-437 1764.

GABBITTAS, TRUMAN & THRING

STOCKPORT GRAMMAR SCHOOL (R.M.C.)

Founded 1487

BURSAR

The Governors invite applications for the post of Bursar and Clerk to the Governors which will become vacant early in 1991 on the retirement of the present post holder. Stockport Grammar School is a leading North West independent co-educational day school of some 1300 pupils.

Applications for this challenging position for which an attractive remuneration package is offered, should have a strong financial background and wide management experience at senior level. Ideally, since the school has an extensive development programme, candidates will have had experience of capital building projects and estate maintenance. Full details and the application form can be obtained by writing to The Clerk to the Governors, Stockport Grammar School, Lutton Road, Stockport, Cheshire, SK2 7AF.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 20th April 1990.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL

WINDERMERE

CUMBRIA LA23 1NW

(Member of GSA and GBGSA)

Required for September 1990:

HEAD OF BIOLOGY

to head a strong and successful department teaching from 11-18, G.C.S.E., A-level and Oxbridge entrance.

ALSO

TEACHER OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

able to offer Economics and Politics to Advanced level. Ability to offer History to G.C.S.E. level an added advantage.

Commitment to pastoral care and extra curricular activities essential in both posts. St. Anne's has its own Salary Scale and accommodation may be available for a single person.

Please apply, with C.V. and the names and addresses to two referees to: The Headmaster, St. Anne's School, Windermere, Cumbria LA23 1NW, from whom further details can be obtained.

LANGUAGE SCHOOL FOR ADULTS IN NORTHERN FRANCE

Invites applications for the following job posts:

ASSISTANT HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Qualifications: BA Hons or MA in English language or literature. (Good French speaking and writing skills essential). Job involves: Teaching, commercial and pedagogical responsibilities. Experience required.

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Qualifications: BA Hons or MA in English language or literature. (French speaking skills essential).

Please apply to: Dr. Sybil Mousset, Group Studies, Rue Marcel Sembat - B.P. 6, 92011 LEVALLOIS PERRET, France.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX

The Governors of Merchant Taylors' School invite applications for the post of Head which will become vacant in August, 1991, on the retirement of Mr. David Skipper.

The Governors intend to appoint a person who has an Honours Degree from Oxford or Cambridge, or an academic qualification of comparable standing, or a person with appropriate experience from industry, commerce, or government service. They would prefer the Head to be married and to be between the ages of 35-50.

Full particulars of this appointment, together with an application form, which must be returned by 22nd March 1990, may be obtained from:

The Clerk to the Governors
Merchant Taylors' Hall, 30 Threadneedle Street,
London EC2R 8AY

Telephone 01 588 7606

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the above post available from 1 October 1990. Proven research ability at the postdoctoral level essential, preferably with experience in electrophysiology of ion channels. This post is funded under the NARS Scheme.

Salary on grade A (£10,458 - £15,372) of the lecturer's scale according to qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor D. W. Wray (Tel 01 794 0500 x4330).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from and completed applications returned to: The Registrar, The University, Leeds, LS2 9JT (Tel 0532 333969) quoting reference no. 103/15. Closing date for applications 23rd March 1990.

The University of Leeds is an equal opportunity employer.

FALCON

THE SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

12 EFL QUALIFIED TEACHERS WITH SUBSTANTIAL TEACHING EXPERIENCE

FLUENCY IN A SECOND OR THIRD LANGUAGE, E.G. OR JAPANESE

ABILITY TO PLAN & DEVELOP OBJECTIVES WITH OUR DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

ABILITY TO MOTIVATE NEW COURSES

9-12 WEEKS SUMMER AVAILABILITY

Please send a letter of application with C.V. to: The Principal, Falcon School of English, 13 Water Gardens, Gorton, Manchester, M14 5JG. Tel: (061) 420-5077, (01) 924-1944 (8 Lines) Fax: (061) 420-5072

FALCON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

POSTS

CLIFTON COLLEGE

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

recruiting for September 1990 a

LIBRARIAN

For further details please write to: The Headmaster, Clifton College, Preparatory School, The Avenue, Bristol BS8 3HE.

DEPARTMENT OF ABERDEEN

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the above post available from 1 October 1990. Proven research ability at the postdoctoral level essential, preferably with experience in electrophysiology of ion channels. This post is funded under the NARS Scheme.

Salary on grade A (£10,458 - £15,372) of the lecturer's scale according to qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor D. W. Wray (Tel 01 794 0500 x4330).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from and completed applications returned to: The Registrar, The University, Leeds, LS2 9JT (Tel 0532 333969) quoting reference no. 103/15. Closing date for applications 23rd March 1990.

The University of Leeds is an equal opportunity employer.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the above post available from 1 October 1990. Proven research ability at the postdoctoral level essential, preferably with experience in electrophysiology of ion channels. This post is funded under the NARS Scheme.

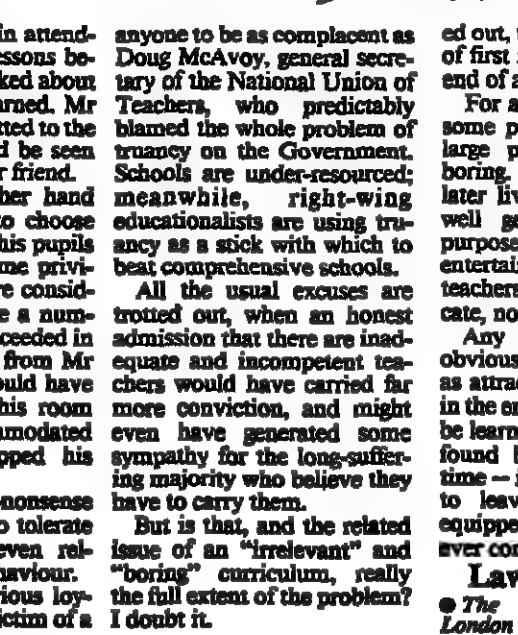
Salary on grade A (£10,458 - £15,372) of the lecturer's scale according to qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor D. W. Wray (Tel 01 794 0500 x4330).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from and completed applications returned to: The Registrar, The University, Leeds, LS2 9JT (Tel 0532 333969) quoting reference no. 103/15. Closing date for applications 23rd March 1990.

Lessons in the true causes of truancy

Lawrence Norcross
● The author is a former London headmaster.



Aiming high: a winning project put 14-year-old Justin McCann of Lisburn, Northern Ireland, on the Concorde flight deck, part of an education-industry link-up

An example of the problems is the relationship between schools and the

A parallel task, involving the operation of catering arrangements for a world-wide airline, intended for use in a technology syllabus, is also being planned. Dr Chris Wyche, BA's recruitment marketing manager, is happy to discuss his airline's motives. "We recruit 5,000 people every year in

Dr Gerry Hones, of Bath University School of Education, who is writing the geography series, says industry is showing an increasing willingness to play a constructive role in education. Other assignments in the series have involved, among others, British Telecom, British Gas, British Rail, Marks & Spencer and Blue Circle. BT provided data about the siting of payphones. In the Bath project, pupils are given a plan of a new housing estate and told to position the payphones. As well as simple geography, the project will take them into mathematics and economics as they

Turnbull's strictures leave Wyche unmoved. "We are into this because we want to help the education process," he says. "Of course, there is something in it for us — we would not be involved if there were not. But the benefits to us are far less important than those that we hope the children will reap."

Continued on next page

**University Dept. 1 and International
Admissions Office**
University of Manchester
Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL
Tel. 061 275 3300

**STUDY
GERMAN
IN
GERMANY**

Short intensive courses for
executives, EEC and
business managers
for students and pupils.
Accommodation with host
families or in a hotel.

Tel. enquire: Miss J. Glynn,
0845 804045, or write to ORE
Enquiries, PO Box 100,
ORE House, Wilton Lane,
Oxford OX2 0EY

MANCHESTER
**BURSARIES FOR MID-
CAREER TRAINING**

Applications are invited for the
award of bursaries for mature
professionals lacking experience
in the University setting who
wish to undertake a course in
the University leading to an
award of a postgraduate diploma
or certificate in a business
degree of MEd. The Bursaries
are available on flexible terms
and are available to holders of
University Graduate Business
Administration and Technology for
Business Studies in Commerce
and Management. The bursaries
are not equivalent in value to the
scholarships available for first
year students at the U level for
the course to which the mature
candidate has been admitted. No
scholarship is payable to the
candidate on completion of the
Mid-Career Applications Form
submitted by MAY 15 and the
award of the bursaries is made
by the Registrar's Award Office, the
University, Manchester M13 9PL.

[illegible]

RUGBY UNION: A COUNTRY DOFFS ITS SEVEN CAPS TO A CLUB IN A WEEK CLIMAXED BY THE QUARTER-FINALS OF THE PILKINGTON AND SCHWEPES CUPS

Wales sees the future and it wears a Neath shirt

By Gerald Davies

The legend on the sign behind the goalposts is old hat. "Neath, Wales's future town," it proclaims. But the future is here. The town has already arrived. Its rugby club is playing the kind of rugby today that Wales are expected to play at some date beyond tomorrow.

Further, in the eyes of the rugby world at The Gelli, Neath, who can do no wrong, are a breed of super-heroes and are masters of some kind of magic.

There is, in their all-black kit, a swagging, smug confidence which takes them into a stratosphere where only the best, among the Welsh clubs, can give them any kind of a match.

"Neath is Business," another poster boasts. "Neath is Industry. Neath is Development." But more, much more than this: Neath is Rugby. And they have done it their way.

At their disciplined best, they are irresistible. This week the whole of Wales has had to doff its cap to the pre-eminent place the club holds in Welsh rugby. It is not of that kind which Llanelli or Cardiff has held in the past.

They, too, have had their passing moments and their glittering prizes. But not in any sense during their many triumphs has Welsh rugby been made to appear to go cap in hand, grasping to get them, seeking the restoration of the game.

In a remarkable seven-day period in their history, Neath have seen their manager, Ron Waldron, appointed as Welsh coach and expected to rekindle the dying embers of national hopes.

Like a dynamo, he arrived to choose a team whose character suggests only the shadowy presence of the other four selectors. Seven of his Neath players are in the team, two more on the replacement bench.

On Saturday, in difficult, blustery conditions, Neath, not even at their best, were still far too good for Cardiff in the quarter-final of the Schweppes Cup and beat them by two goals, a try and two penalties to two penalties.

Of the remaining teams in the

competition, there is no opposition on this occasion. Neath are left to resist Neath's inexorable progress to the final and as for the second successive year, they can only lose from their own misdoings.

It is difficult to conceive of any one club made to appear to exert so much influence at any time in the history of Welsh rugby. Neath are the shadow of power. It is an extraordinary influence.

Neath have never been so important in the development of the game since the gathering in 1881 in the Castle Hotel in the town of the founding fathers of the Welsh union itself.

Neath, a small town, has lived in the shadow of others like Swansea,

over the university town and now a fully fledged city on the Gelli, so widely famous for its rugby. Even Port Talbot next door has its huge steelworks.

Neath has never had much to show for itself or to boast. Often overlooked, the M4 bypasses it, too. No one much likes a detour. These other places know it as deeply as Neath resents it. Feeling their own glamour, other clubs think they have more to offer.

No sooner, for instance, had Neath found a new prop, Brian Williams, in Penarth, than he had his first game for them - and he will earn his first Welsh cap on Saturday - than he received a phone call from someone close to Llanelli suggesting that, since he

travelled from the far west, he was passing Stradely on the way.

Why not stop there? Neath have always been expected to tolerate that players might bypass them in this way.

In seven days they have strided out of the shade to find that it is others, not them, who are bending the knee. They ought to feel a lot better. The whole world has been forced at last to recognize them.

On Saturday, Cardiff, in winning the toss and taking the wind advantage in the first half, edged out Neath, who were leading by two penalties, which seemed the only way Cardiff would score, were interrupted by one from Neath. Neath's try, converted by

Neath's try, converted by

History forged by the fire of Steele at Northampton

By Barry Trowbridge

Northampton 23
Leicester 7

Domination in every department won the day for Northampton on Saturday, the second division league leaders beating their way into the semi-finals of the Pilkington Cup by two tries and five penalty goals to a penalty goal and a try, at either end of the match, by their lofty East Midlands neighbours.

Not since the sides met at the same stage of the competition in 1978 has Frankings Gardens been so full for a club match, though it must be doubtful whether anybody in the capacity crowd of 4,000 had ever seen either Northampton play with such fire or Leicester with such indifference.

The lacklustre show by the side that lost in the final to Bath last year was the one disappointing aspect of the afternoon, though that must not distract from Northampton's rousing effort, especially as the first-division side started so well and seemed to have the game at their mercy in the first 10 minutes.

The rolling maul was effective immediately, and at set scrums, too, Northampton looked in trouble. Llywelyn Iwan, who had scored a try in the first-division game, was the first to claim the initiative, but from the first of what was to be a string of

forward indiscretions, five minutes later, Steele found the target for Northampton and their spirits rose.

Scrappy lineout ball for both sides gradually became better and better possession for Northampton, with Alston, the No. 8, and Hall, at lock, becoming more noticeable as the game progressed, but even then the feeling was that the Leicester line needed to hold firm only until half-time, after which Cusworth would be able to release his three-quarters with a stiff breeze at their backs.

And until two minutes from the interval that indeed was the case, Northampton unable to breach the defences at Leicester stood their ground. But as the half wound down, so Northampton's passions intensified and Steele's two further penalty goals were no more than his side deserved.

Even so, a 9-3 deficit seemed no great problem for Leicester, but when Steele, with a fourth penalty goal, and Dyer, who burrowed his way through from a maul five metres out, increased the gap to 16-3, signs of desperation started to appear. And still Northampton showed no signs of easing up, for, with driving rain as well as the wind in his face, Steele applied more pressure by kicking his fifth successful penalty goal with 10 minutes left.

To round off his day, the stand-off scored his side's second try, after 77 minutes, when Pask, the flanker, scrambled across the field to join his three-quarters from a five-metre scrum on the right. And despite a consolation try for Evans in time added on, it was smiles all round as Northampton were in the semi-final of the national cup for the first time in their history.

The 16-point margin equalled Leicester's worst defeat in the cup - in 1974 - before they began a run which took them to nine semi-finals in 12 seasons, while Northampton's performance personified the administrative revolution which has brought a new lease of life to Frankings Gardens.

With Bath, Gloucester and Moseley also in the hat and a place at Twickenham at stake, it is unlikely that Northampton will get such an easy ride in the semi-final, but if they can maintain their momentum a place in the first division of the Courage Clubs Championship is there for the taking. If Saturday's showing is the yardstick, they deserve each other.

SCORERS: Northampton: Try: Dyer, Steele. Penalty goals: Steele (5). Leicester: Try: Evans. Penalty goals: Pask (1). NORTHAMPTON: (1) P. Pask, (2) T. Steele, (3) D. Dyer, (4) J. Hall, (5) J. Alston, (6) J. Pask, (7) J. Pask, (8) J. Pask, (9) J. Pask, (10) J. Pask, (11) J. Pask, (12) J. Pask, (13) J. Pask, (14) J. Pask, (15) J. Pask, (16) J. Pask, (17) J. Pask, (18) J. Pask, (19) J. Pask, (20) J. Pask, (21) J. Pask, (22) J. Pask, (23) J. Pask, (24) J. Pask, (25) J. Pask, (26) J. Pask, (27) J. Pask, (28) J. Pask, (29) J. Pask, (30) J. Pask, (31) J. Pask, (32) J. Pask, (33) J. Pask, (34) J. Pask, (35) J. Pask, (36) J. Pask, (37) J. Pask, (38) J. Pask, (39) J. Pask, (40) J. Pask, (41) J. Pask, (42) J. Pask, (43) J. Pask, (44) J. Pask, (45) J. Pask, (46) J. Pask, (47) J. Pask, (48) J. Pask, (49) J. Pask, (50) J. Pask, (51) J. Pask, (52) J. Pask, (53) J. Pask, (54) J. Pask, (55) J. Pask, (56) J. Pask, (57) J. Pask, (58) J. Pask, (59) J. Pask, (60) J. Pask, (61) J. Pask, (62) J. Pask, (63) J. Pask, (64) J. Pask, (65) J. Pask, (66) J. Pask, (67) J. Pask, (68) J. Pask, (69) J. Pask, (70) J. Pask, (71) J. Pask, (72) J. Pask, (73) J. Pask, (74) J. Pask, (75) J. Pask, (76) J. Pask, (77) J. Pask, (78) J. Pask, (79) J. Pask, (80) J. Pask, (81) J. Pask, (82) J. Pask, (83) J. Pask, (84) J. Pask, (85) J. Pask, (86) J. Pask, (87) J. Pask, (88) J. Pask, (89) J. Pask, (90) J. Pask, (91) J. Pask, (92) J. Pask, (93) J. Pask, (94) J. Pask, (95) J. Pask, (96) J. Pask, (97) J. Pask, (98) J. Pask, (99) J. Pask, (100) J. Pask, (101) J. Pask, (102) J. Pask, (103) J. Pask, (104) J. Pask, (105) J. Pask, (106) J. Pask, (107) J. Pask, (108) J. Pask, (109) J. Pask, (110) J. Pask, (111) J. Pask, (112) J. Pask, (113) J. Pask, (114) J. Pask, (115) J. Pask, (116) J. Pask, (117) J. Pask, (118) J. Pask, (119) J. Pask, (120) J. Pask, (121) J. Pask, (122) J. Pask, (123) J. Pask, (124) J. Pask, (125) J. Pask, (126) J. Pask, (127) J. Pask, (128) J. Pask, (129) J. Pask, (130) J. Pask, (131) J. Pask, (132) J. Pask, (133) J. Pask, (134) J. Pask, (135) J. Pask, (136) J. Pask, (137) J. Pask, (138) J. Pask, (139) J. Pask, (140) J. Pask, (141) J. Pask, (142) J. Pask, (143) J. Pask, (144) J. Pask, (145) J. Pask, (146) J. Pask, (147) J. Pask, (148) J. Pask, (149) J. Pask, (150) J. Pask, (151) J. Pask, (152) J. Pask, (153) J. Pask, (154) J. Pask, (155) J. Pask, (156) J. Pask, (157) J. Pask, (158) J. Pask, (159) J. Pask, (160) J. Pask, (161) J. Pask, (162) J. Pask, (163) J. Pask, (164) J. Pask, (165) J. Pask, (166) J. Pask, (167) J. Pask, (168) J. Pask, (169) J. Pask, (170) J. Pask, (171) J. Pask, (172) J. Pask, (173) J. Pask, (174) J. Pask, (175) J. Pask, (176) J. Pask, (177) J. Pask, (178) J. Pask, (179) J. Pask, (180) J. Pask, (181) J. Pask, (182) J. Pask, (183) J. Pask, (184) J. Pask, (185) J. Pask, (186) J. Pask, (187) J. Pask, (188) J. Pask, (189) J. Pask, (190) J. Pask, (191) J. Pask, (192) J. Pask, (193) J. Pask, (194) J. Pask, (195) J. Pask, (196) J. Pask, (197) J. Pask, (198) J. Pask, (199) J. Pask, (200) J. Pask, (201) J. Pask, (202) J. Pask, (203) J. Pask, (204) J. Pask, (205) J. Pask, (206) J. Pask, (207) J. Pask, (208) J. Pask, (209) J. Pask, (210) J. Pask, (211) J. Pask, (212) J. Pask, (213) J. Pask, (214) J. Pask, (215) J. Pask, (216) J. Pask, (217) J. Pask, (218) J. Pask, (219) J. Pask, (220) J. Pask, (221) J. Pask, (222) J. Pask, (223) J. Pask, (224) J. Pask, (225) J. Pask, (226) J. Pask, (227) J. Pask, (228) J. Pask, (229) J. Pask, (230) J. Pask, (231) J. Pask, (232) J. Pask, (233) J. Pask, (234) J. Pask, (235) J. Pask, (236) J. Pask, (237) J. Pask, (238) J. Pask, (239) J. Pask, (240) J. Pask, (241) J. Pask, (242) J. Pask, (243) J. Pask, (244) J. Pask, (245) J. Pask, (246) J. Pask, (247) J. Pask, (248) J. Pask, (249) J. Pask, (250) J. Pask, (251) J. Pask, (252) J. Pask, (253) J. Pask, (254) J. Pask, (255) J. Pask, (256) J. Pask, (257) J. Pask, (258) J. Pask, (259) J. Pask, (260) J. Pask, (261) J. Pask, (262) J. Pask, (263) J. Pask, (264) J. Pask, (265) J. Pask, (266) J. Pask, (267) J. Pask, (268) J. Pask, (269) J. Pask, (270) J. Pask, (271) J. Pask, (272) J. Pask, (273) J. Pask, (274) J. Pask, (275) J. Pask, (276) J. Pask, (277) J. Pask, (278) J. Pask, (279) J. Pask, (280) J. Pask, (281) J. Pask, (282) J. Pask, (283) J. Pask, (284) J. Pask, (285) J. Pask, (286) J. Pask, (287) J. Pask, (288) J. Pask, (289) J. Pask, (290) J. Pask, (291) J. Pask, (292) J. Pask, (293) J. Pask, (294) J. Pask, (295) J. Pask, (296) J. Pask, (297) J. Pask, (298) J. Pask, (299) J. Pask, (300) J. Pask, (301) J. Pask, (302) J. Pask, (303) J. Pask, (304) J. Pask, (305) J. Pask, (306) J. Pask, (307) J. Pask, (308) J. Pask, (309) J. Pask, (310) J. Pask, (311) J. Pask, (312) J. Pask, (313) J. Pask, (314) J. Pask, (315) J. Pask, (316) J. Pask, (317) J. Pask, (318) J. Pask, (319) J. Pask, (320) J. Pask, (321) J. Pask, (322) J. Pask, (323) J. Pask, (324) J. Pask, (325) J. Pask, (326) J. Pask, (327) J. Pask, (328) J. Pask, (329) J. Pask, (330) J. Pask, (331) J. Pask, (332) J. Pask, (333) J. Pask, (334) J. Pask, (335) J. Pask, (336) J. Pask, (337) J. Pask, (338) J. Pask, (339) J. Pask, (340) J. Pask, (341) J. Pask, (342) J. Pask, (343) J. Pask, (344) J. Pask, (345) J. Pask, (346) J. Pask, (347) J. Pask, (348) J. Pask, (349) J. Pask, (350) J. Pask, (351) J. Pask, (352) J. Pask, (353) J. Pask, (354) J. Pask, (355) J. Pask, (356) J. Pask, (357) J. Pask, (358) J. Pask, (359) J. Pask, (360) J. Pask, (361) J. Pask, (362) J. Pask, (363) J. Pask, (364) J. Pask, (365) J. Pask, (366) J. Pask, (367) J. Pask, (368) J. Pask, (369) J. Pask, (370) J. Pask, (371) J. Pask, (372) J. Pask, (373) J. Pask, (374) J. Pask, (375) J. Pask, (376) J. Pask, (377) J. Pask, (378) J. Pask, (379) J. Pask, (380) J. Pask, (381) J. Pask, (382) J. Pask, (383) J. Pask, (384) J. Pask, (385) J. Pask, (386) J. Pask, (387) J. Pask, (388) J. Pask, (389) J. Pask, (390) J. Pask, (391) J. Pask, (392) J. Pask, (393) J. Pask, (394) J. Pask, (395) J. Pask, (396) J. Pask, (397) J. Pask, (398) J. Pask, (399) J. Pask, (400) J. Pask, (401) J. Pask, (402) J. Pask, (403) J. Pask, (404) J. Pask, (405) J. Pask, (406) J. Pask, (407) J. Pask, (408) J. Pask, (409) J. Pask, (410) J. Pask, (411) J. Pask, (412) J. Pask, (413) J. Pask, (414) J. Pask, (415) J. Pask, (416) J. Pask, (417) J. Pask, (418) J. Pask, (419) J. Pask, (420) J. Pask, (421) J. Pask, (422) J. Pask, (423) J. Pask, (424) J. Pask, (425) J. Pask, (426) J. Pask, (427) J. Pask, (428) J. Pask, (429) J. Pask, (430) J. Pask, (431) J. Pask, (432) J. Pask, (433) J. Pask, (434) J. Pask, (435) J. Pask, (436) J. Pask, (437) J. Pask, (438) J. Pask, (439) J. Pask, (440) J. Pask, (441) J. Pask, (442) J. Pask, (443) J. Pask, (444) J. Pask, (445) J. Pask, (446) J. Pask, (447) J. Pask, (448) J. Pask, (449) J. Pask, (450) J. Pask, (451) J. Pask, (452) J. Pask, (453) J. Pask, (454) J. Pask, (455) J. Pask, (456) J. Pask, (457) J. Pask, (458) J. Pask, (459) J. Pask, (460) J. Pask, (461) J. Pask, (462) J. Pask, (463) J. Pask, (464) J. Pask, (465) J. Pask, (466) J. Pask, (467) J. Pask, (468) J. Pask, (469) J. Pask, (470) J. Pask, (471) J. Pask, (472) J. Pask, (473) J. Pask, (474) J. Pask, (475) J. Pask, (476) J. Pask, (477) J. Pask, (478) J. Pask, (479) J. Pask, (480) J. Pask, (481) J. Pask, (482) J. Pask, (483) J. Pask, (484) J. Pask, (485) J. Pask, (486) J. Pask, (487) J. Pask, (488) J. Pask, (489) J. Pask, (490) J. Pask, (491) J. Pask, (492) J. Pask, (493) J. Pask, (494) J. Pask, (495) J. Pask, (496) J. Pask, (497) J. Pask, (498) J. Pask, (499) J. Pask, (500) J. Pask, (501) J. Pask, (502) J. Pask, (503) J. Pask, (504) J. Pask, (505) J. Pask, (506) J. Pask, (507) J. Pask, (508) J. Pask, (509) J. Pask, (510) J. Pask, (511) J. Pask, (512) J. Pask, (513) J. Pask, (514) J. Pask, (515) J. Pask, (516) J. Pask, (517) J. Pask, (518) J. Pask, (519) J. Pask, (520) J. Pask, (521) J. Pask, (522) J. Pask, (523) J. Pask, (524) J. Pask, (525) J. Pask, (526) J. Pask, (527) J. Pask, (528) J. Pask, (529) J. Pask, (530) J. Pask, (531) J. Pask, (532) J. Pask, (533) J. Pask, (534) J. Pask, (535) J. Pask, (536) J. Pask, (537) J. Pask, (538) J. Pask, (539) J. Pask, (540) J. Pask, (541) J. Pask, (542) J. Pask, (543) J. Pask, (544) J. Pask, (545) J. Pask, (546) J. Pask, (547) J. Pask, (548) J. Pask, (549) J. Pask, (550) J. Pask, (551) J. Pask, (552) J. Pask, (553) J. Pask, (554) J. Pask, (555) J. Pask, (556) J. Pask, (557) J. Pask, (558) J. Pask, (559) J. Pask, (560) J. Pask, (561) J. Pask, (562) J. Pask, (563) J. Pask, (564) J. Pask, (565) J. Pask, (566) J. Pask, (567) J. Pask, (568) J. Pask, (569) J. Pask, (570) J. Pask, (571) J. Pask, (572) J. Pask, (573) J. Pask, (574) J. Pask, (575) J. Pask, (576) J. Pask, (577) J. Pask, (578) J. Pask, (579) J. Pask, (580) J. Pask, (581) J. Pask, (582) J. Pask, (583) J. Pask, (584) J. Pask, (585) J. Pask, (586) J. Pask, (587) J. Pask, (588) J. Pask, (589) J. Pask, (590) J. Pask, (591) J. Pask, (592) J. Pask, (593) J. Pask, (594) J. Pask, (595) J. Pask, (596) J. Pask, (597) J. Pask, (598) J. Pask, (599) J. Pask, (600) J. Pask, (601) J. Pask, (602) J. Pask, (603) J. Pask, (604) J. Pask, (605) J. Pask, (606) J. Pask, (607) J. Pask, (608) J. Pask, (609) J. Pask, (610) J. Pask, (611) J. Pask, (612) J. Pask, (613) J. Pask, (614) J. Pask, (615) J. Pask, (616) J. Pask, (617) J. Pask, (618) J. Pask, (619) J. Pask, (620) J. Pask, (621) J. Pask, (622) J. Pask, (623) J. Pask, (624) J. Pask, (625) J. Pask, (626) J. Pask, (627) J. Pask, (628) J. Pask, (629) J. Pask, (630) J. Pask, (631) J. Pask, (632) J. Pask, (633) J. Pask, (634) J. Pask, (635) J. Pask, (636) J. Pask, (637) J. Pask, (638) J. Pask, (639) J. Pask, (640) J. Pask, (641) J. Pask, (642) J. Pask, (643) J. Pask, (644) J. Pask, (645) J. Pask, (646) J. Pask, (647) J. Pask, (648) J. Pask, (649) J. Pask, (650) J. Pask, (651) J. Pask, (652) J. Pask, (653) J. Pask, (654) J. Pask, (655) J. Pask, (656) J. Pask, (657) J. Pask, (658) J. Pask, (659) J. Pask, (660) J. Pask, (661) J. Pask, (662) J. Pask, (663) J. Pask, (664) J. Pask, (665) J. Pask, (666) J. Pask, (667) J. Pask, (668) J. Pask, (669) J. Pask, (670) J. Pask, (671) J. Pask, (672) J. Pask, (673) J. Pask, (674) J. Pask, (675) J. Pask, (676) J. Pask, (677) J. Pask, (678) J. Pask, (679) J. Pask, (680) J. Pask, (681) J. Pask, (682) J. Pask, (683) J. Pask, (684) J. Pask, (685) J. Pask, (686) J. Pask, (687) J. Pask, (688) J. Pask, (689) J. Pask, (690) J. Pask, (691) J. Pask, (692) J. Pask, (693) J. Pask, (694) J. Pask, (695) J. Pask, (696) J. Pask, (697) J. Pask, (698) J. Pask, (699) J. Pask, (700) J. Pask, (701) J. Pask, (702) J. Pask, (703) J. Pask, (704) J. Pask, (705) J. Pask, (706) J. Pask, (707) J. Pask, (708) J. Pask, (709) J. Pask, (710) J. Pask, (711) J. Pask, (712) J. Pask, (713) J. Pask, (714) J. Pask, (715) J. Pask, (716) J. Pask, (717) J. Pask, (718) J. Pask, (719) J. Pask, (720) J. Pask, (721) J. Pask, (722) J. Pask, (723) J. Pask, (724) J. Pask, (725) J. Pask, (726) J. Pask, (727) J. Pask, (728) J. Pask, (729) J. Pask, (730) J. Pask, (731) J. Pask, (732) J. Pask, (733) J. Pask, (734) J. Pask, (735) J. Pask, (736) J. Pask, (737) J. Pask, (738) J. Pask, (739) J. Pask, (740) J. Pask, (741) J. Pask, (742) J. Pask, (743) J. Pask, (744) J. Pask, (745) J. Pask, (746) J. Pask, (747) J. Pask, (748) J. Pask, (749) J. Pask, (750) J. Pask, (751) J. Pask, (752) J. Pask, (753) J. Pask, (754) J. Pask, (755) J. Pask, (756) J. Pask, (757) J. Pask, (758) J. Pask, (759) J. Pask, (760) J. Pask, (761) J. Pask, (762) J. Pask, (763) J. Pask, (764) J. Pask, (765) J. Pask, (766) J. Pask, (767) J. Pask, (768) J. Pask, (769) J. Pask, (770) J. Pask, (771) J. Pask, (772) J. Pask, (773) J. Pask, (774) J. Pask, (775) J. Pask, (776) J. Pask, (777) J. Pask, (778) J. Pask, (779) J. Pask, (780) J. Pask, (781) J. Pask, (782) J. Pask, (783) J. Pask, (784) J. Pask, (785) J. Pask, (786) J. Pask, (787) J. Pask, (788) J. Pask, (789) J. Pask, (790) J. Pask, (791) J. Pask, (792) J. Pask, (793) J. Pask, (794) J. Pask, (795) J. Pask, (796) J. Pask, (797) J. Pask, (798) J. Pask, (799) J. Pask, (800) J. Pask, (801) J. Pask, (802) J. Pask, (803) J. Pask, (804) J. Pask, (805) J. Pask, (806) J. Pask, (807) J. Pask, (808) J. Pask, (809) J. Pask, (810) J. Pask, (811) J. Pask, (812) J. Pask, (813) J. Pask, (814) J. Pask, (815) J. Pask, (816) J. Pask, (817) J. Pask, (818) J. Pask, (819) J. Pask, (820) J. Pask, (821) J. Pask, (822) J. Pask, (823) J. Pask, (824) J. Pask, (825) J. Pask, (826) J. Pask, (827) J. Pask, (828) J. Pask, (829) J. Pask, (830) J. Pask, (831) J. Pask, (832) J. Pask, (833) J. Pask, (834) J. Pask, (835) J. Pask, (836) J. Pask, (837) J. Pask, (838) J. Pask, (839) J. Pask, (840) J. Pask, (841) J. Pask, (842) J. Pask, (843) J. Pask, (844) J. Pask, (845) J. Pask, (846) J. Pask, (847) J. Pask, (848) J. Pask, (849) J. Pask, (850) J. Pask, (851) J. Pask, (852) J. Pask, (853) J. Pask, (854) J. Pask, (855) J. Pask, (856) J. Pask, (857) J. Pask, (858) J. Pask, (859) J. Pask, (860) J. Pask, (861) J. Pask, (862) J. Pask, (863) J. Pask, (864) J. Pask, (865) J. Pask, (866) J. Pask, (867) J. Pask, (868) J. Pask, (869) J. Pask, (870) J. Pask, (871) J. Pask, (872) J. Pask, (873) J. Pask, (874) J. Pask, (875) J. Pask, (876) J. Pask, (877) J. Pask, (878) J. Pask, (879) J. Pask, (880) J. Pask, (881) J. Pask, (882) J. Pask, (883) J. Pask, (884) J. Pask, (885) J. Pask, (886) J. Pask, (887) J. Pask, (888) J. Pask, (889) J. Pask, (890) J. Pask, (891) J. Pask, (892) J. Pask, (893) J. Pask, (894) J. Pask, (895) J. Pask, (896) J. Pask, (897) J. Pask, (898) J. Pask, (899) J. Pask, (900) J. Pask, (901) J. Pask, (902) J. Pask, (903) J. Pask, (904) J. Pask, (905) J. Pask, (906) J. Pask, (907) J. Pask, (908) J. Pask, (909) J. Pask, (910) J. Pask, (911) J. Pask, (912) J. Pask, (913) J. Pask, (914) J. Pask, (915) J. Pask, (916) J. Pask, (917) J. Pask, (918) J. Pask, (919) J. Pask, (920) J. Pask, (921) J. Pask, (922) J. Pask, (923) J. Pask, (924) J. Pask, (925) J. Pask, (926) J. Pask, (927) J. Pask

Form points to Man Of The West

By Mandarin

Riverhead's recent victories at Sandown Park and Wincanton have drawn attention to the excellent chance of Man Of The West in today's EBF Novices Hurdle Qualifier at Doncaster.

Jimmy Fitzgerald's seven-year-old had Riverhead back in fourth place when a close runner-up to Whatever You Like in the competitive A Fudge Novices' Hurdle at Ascot earlier this month, and he is expected to recoup the losses.

Man Of The West, who should make his mark in the chasing ranks next season, has been a model of consistency this term, winning three of his five outings, and his only

other defeat was at the hands of that highly-regarded novice Midland Glen over 2½ miles at Newcastle in November.

Today's rivals include Oliver Sherwood's Young Pokey, who is held in high regard. But this five-year-old will have to show considerable improvement on his first effort over hurdles at Newbury where he was beaten more than 20 lengths when fifth behind Babit.

Another Lambourn challenger Bournon Spirit ran on gamely to hold Midway Tidy at Sandown 10 days ago, but at level weights, Man Of The West should have his measure.

Martin Pipe, never afraid to send his horses north from his

Somerset base when the conditions are right, can collect a double on Town Moor through Walk Of Life (2.45) and Boradawra (3.15).

Having carried two novice hurdles earlier this term, the Walk Of Life should be hard pressed to land today's Balmoral Claiming Hurdle, while the newcomer Boradawra is reported to have been well-galloped for the EBF National Hunt Flat race.

The Princess Royal Handicap Hurdle looks an open affair. Nigel Tinkler holds a strong hand with Persillat and Smart Performer, but Thomas Tate's Without A Doubt could oblige at rewarding odds.

Without A Doubt was not far behind the subsequent Tote Gold Trophy winner Deep Sensation when a good fifth to Aulal in the Big Razor Landrover Handicap Hurdle at Kempton (4) and although the eight-year-old has considerably more weight to carry today, should give a good account of himself.

The Faversham Novices' Chase can go to David Nicholson's aptly-named Duke's Whistle, who stayed on well to finish a creditable third behind Mountbatten at Ludlow last month.

At Leicester's all-chasing meeting, the Jenny Pim-trained Timely Star may be worth another chance in the Great Glen Novices' Chase.

The nine-year-old cost his supporters dearly at Huntingdon last Tuesday when, holding a clear lead at the last fence, he tried to run out and unseated Cam Pittman in the process.

However, Timely Star has plenty of ability and, on his best behaviour, should be capable of beating Pipe's rather indifferent jumper Go West.

Mrs Pittman may also collect the Rutland Water Novices' Chase with her dual winner Tarnish Trib, but her representative in the concluding Oakham Handicap Chase, Socks Downie, may be foiled by the progressive Infidelity Rules from Stan Mellor's yard.

Carvill's Hill on course for festival

Elsworth likely to be three-handed for Cup assault

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

Jim Dwyer yesterday categorically denied rumours that Carvill's Hill was not going to run in the Cheltenham Gold Cup.

He said: "There is no change in the situation outlined last week. He will miss his engagement at Haydock Park but, provided he is good at Cheltenham, he is not firm, there is every possibility that he will fulfil his Gold Cup entry."

Dwyer will not arrive at a definite decision until much nearer the event, but he would dearly love to have another crack at a race which his father, the late Tom Dwyer, so dominated in the Sixties.

For the second year in a row, the Ladbrokes Handicap Chase trial at Funchestown on Saturday lived up to the dreams of the sponsor, by providing a "slimmer" for the bookmakers.

In 1989 victory went to Delius VI at 33-1 and on Saturday Paddy Mullins' light-weight, the 25-1 chance Cloney Graze, alone coped with the incredibly heavy ground to win by 15 lengths from Laganan's Wise and a big weight and now we will see what he is made of in the second year in a row.

The winner provided his Co. Wick trainer Jimmy O'Connor with trainer David O'Connor with their first success since 1984, when Cloney Graze won the Cheltenham Handicap.

Also bound for Cheltenham is the second favourite, the 10-1 chance Victor Chaudier. Hurdle is the Edward O'Grady-trained On Deposit, who led coming to the last flight to win the Ballymore Four-Year-Old Hurdle by 1½ lengths from Sile.

Paddy Mullins continues to cause controversy in Irish racing, and the punters showed their disapproval of the lack of "stewards' action" by booing Scotty Owen after he had led from start to finish to win the 12,000 final of the Irish National Hunt Novice Hurdle series.

This was the second successive Saturday when Scotty Owen has won impressively, but after his win at Leopardstown there was an inquiry into the improvement in his form.

The fact of the matter, though, is that Scotty Owen is a natural. He has won the Cheltenham Hurdle in 1987, and he is likely to be early in a race can lose interest. He will hardly get matters all his own way when he goes to Cheltenham for the Waterford Crystal Handicap Novices Hurdle.

Paddy Mullins' other winner on Saturday was the non-Cheltenham-trained Derrymore Boy, who also turned the form book upside down with Welcome Farm in the Waterford Crystal Handicap.

Derrymore Boy had jumped badly when a moderate fifth to Welcome Farm in the Waterford Crystal Handicap, but he was back in the saddle on Saturday and he was back in the saddle on Saturday.

The runner-up, trying to give 6lb, is an Arkle Trophy Chase prospect.

By Christopher Goulding

With three expected runners in the Cheltenham Gold Cup, David Elsworth could represent the principal threat to Desert Orchid winning steeplechasing's Blue Riband for the second successive year.

"At the moment I have three in the race, and it's certainly a strong possibility that all three will run," Elsworth said.

"Cavies Crown delighted us the other day at Wincanton and definitely runs and a decision about Bannock Again will not be made until the last minute."

"He's in the Queen Mother Champion Chase, the race he won last year, but the owners are keen to have a go at the Gold Cup. If we change our minds, he will obviously go for the two mile championship."

At Kempton Park on Saturday in the Rising Post Chase, Desert Orchid, participating in his sixteenth race, shrugged aside his burden of 12st 3lb to beat Delius, in receipt of 28lb, by a comfortable eight lengths.

"I am a proud man," declared Elsworth. "He was better than he has been all season. I knew he would run with honour under such a big weight and now we will see what he is made of in the Cheltenham Handicap."

The Whitbury trainer yesterday confirmed the grey's wellbeing. "He is fine this morning and has eaten up really well. He is going to be going to take all the beating at Cheltenham."

Richard Dunwoody shared Elsworth's sentiments: "I've never known the horse to be so well and despite all the weight he was giving away I never felt he would be beaten."

Richard Burridge, confessed: "The last time I backed Desse to win the Gold Cup I took him out of the race when we ran him in the Champion Chase."

Not surprisingly, the grey is now a firm Gold Cup favourite at events with Coral, Ladbrokes and 11-10 and Victor Chaudier are taking no chances at 11-10 on.

John Fowler, the Co. Meath trainer, who sends Maid Of Money over for the Gold Cup, was impressed with Scotty Owen's performance. "On good ground, there is nothing to beat him," said Fowler. "I wish I could take the testing Irish conditions to Cheltenham."

Fowler added: "I will not be sending Maid Of Money to Haydock on Saturday for the Greenall Whitley Chase. "Her next and last race will be the Gold Cup."

Nick Brief, conqueror of Carvill's Hill in the Vincent O'Brien Gold Cup, is also expected to miss the Haydock race and go straight to Cheltenham for the Gold Cup.

However, the stable is likely to be represented by the National runner O'Brien's Road in the Anniversary Chase.

Another contender for the Haydock contest is the Michael Robinson-trained Polytemus, who was impressive in a work-up at Kempton Park yesterday morning.

"He pleased us yesterday," said Caroline Beasley, Robinson's assistant. "We will study the weights before we finally make up our minds. The horse



David Murray Smith: 33-1 success with Old Dandak

is tremendously well and the Grand National is his principal target. He will not be going to Cheltenham."

Polytemus, winner of his two outings this season which include the Mandarins Chase where he beat Brown Windsor, is third favourite for the National at 16-1 with Ladbrokes.

Malcolm Bastard rode Royal Charge to a 12-1 victory in the Light Infantry Plate Handicap Hurdle at Doncaster on Saturday and then retired after 15 years as a jockey and nearly 100 winners. He intends to continue buying and selling horses.

Twin Oaks, returning to the course after an absence of 729 days, was not disgraced when sixth behind Desert Orchid at Kempton on Saturday and will now be trained for the National.

"It was a pleasing performance and he will now go to Cheltenham for the Ritz," said his trainer, David Murray Smith. "And then it will be the Grand National."

Old Dandak also made an impressive return for Murray Smith when successful at 33-1 in the Rendlesham Hurdle. "He has been plagued by all sorts of problems and it was a pleasant surprise," reported Murray Smith. "The Waterford Stayers Hurdle at Cheltenham will be his next race."

Cruising Altitude has pleased Oliver Sherwood since finishing third to Kribensis at Wincanton last Thursday. "He has come out of the race in brilliant form. I have two weeks to have him spot on, and I will."

Stratford Ponds, winner of the Beesborough Stakes at Royal Ascot, outstayed Gassid to win the Dovecot Novices Hurdle for Sherwood.

"If the ground is good he will go for the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices' Hurdle," the Lambourn trainer added.

The victory of Philosopher in the Tote Calicoes in the Tote Pilsener Hurdle, added to the points for the Triumph Hurdle, as the winner is not even entered for the race. This hardly gives hope to his well-beaten rivals.

DONCASTER

Selections

By Mandarin

- 2.15 Clever Folly.
- 2.45 Walk Of Life.
- 3.15 MAN OF THE WEST (nap).

Michael Seely's selection: 4.15 WITHOUT A DOUBT (nap).

3.45 FEVERSHAM NOVICES CHASE (22.48s; 2m 12yd) (14 runners)

- 1 21-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 2 1-33 ALWAYS TALING 14 (5) (T Pinner) G Sheppard 5-11-10
- 3 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 4 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 5 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 6 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 7 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 8 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 9 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 10 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 11 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 12 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 13 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 14 2-5124 REGARDLESS 14 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10

4.15 PRINCESS ROYAL HANDICAP HURDLE (23.34s; 2m 15yd) (20 runners)

- 1 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 2 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 3 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 4 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 5 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 6 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 7 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 8 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 9 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 10 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 11 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 12 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 13 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 14 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 15 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 16 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 17 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 18 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 19 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10
- 20 315-47 TARTAN TAILOR 10 (5) (Mrs J Wilson) J Blandford 5-11-10

Guide to our in-line record

Record number, 5-figure form (F=fast, P=placed, U=unplaced, etc.). B=bracketed, down, S=slipped, up, R=refused, etc. 1-10=place, 11-12=place, 13-14=place, 15-16=place, 17-18=place, 19-20=place, 21-22=place, 23-24=place, 25-26=place, 27-28=place, 29-30=place, 31-32=place, 33-34=place, 35-36=place, 37-38=place, 39-40=place, 41-42=place, 43-44=place, 45-46=place, 47-48=place, 49-50=place, 51-52=place, 53-54=place, 55-56=place, 57-58=place, 59-60=place, 61-62=place, 63-64=place, 65-66=place, 67-68=place, 69-70=place, 71-72=place, 73-74=place, 75-76=place, 77-78=place, 79-80=place, 81-82=place, 83-84=place, 85-86=place, 87-88=place, 89-90=place, 91-92=place, 93-94=place, 95-96=place, 97-98=place, 99-100=place, 101-102=place, 103-104=place, 105-106=place, 107-108=place, 109-110=place, 111-112=place, 113-114=place, 115-116=place, 117-118=place, 119-120=place, 121-122=place, 123-124=place, 125-126=place, 127-128=place, 129-130=place, 131-132=place, 133-134=place, 135-136=place, 137-138=place, 139-140=place, 141-142=place, 143-144=place, 145-146=place, 147-148=place, 149-150=place, 151-152=place, 153-154=place, 155-156=place, 157-158=place, 159-160=place, 161-162=place, 163-164=place, 165-166=place, 167-168=place, 169-170=place, 171-172=place, 173-174=place, 175-176=place, 177-178=place, 179-180=place, 181-182=place, 183-184=place, 185-186=place, 187-188=place, 189-190=place, 191-192=place, 193-194=place, 195-196=place, 197-198=place, 199-200=place, 201-202=place, 203-204=place, 205-206=place, 207-208=place, 209-210=place, 211-212=place, 213-214=place, 215-216=place, 217-218=place, 219-220=place, 221-222=place, 223-224=place, 225-226=place, 227-228=place, 229-230=place, 231-232=place, 233-234=place, 235-236=place, 237-238=place, 239-240=place, 241-242=place, 243-244=place, 245-246=place, 247-248=place, 249-250=place, 251-252=place, 253-254=place, 255-256=place, 257-258=place, 259-260=place, 261-262=place, 263-264=place, 265-266=place, 267-268=place, 269-270=place, 271-272=place, 273-274=place, 275-276=place, 277-278=place, 279-280=place, 281-282=place, 283-284=place, 285-286=place, 287-288=place, 289-290=place, 291-292=place, 293-294=place, 295-296=place, 297-298=place, 299-300=place, 301-302=place, 303-304=place, 305-306=place, 307-308=place, 309-310=place, 311-312=place, 313-314=place, 315-316=place, 317-318=place, 319-320=place, 321-322=place, 323-324=place, 325-326=place, 327-328=place, 329-330=place, 331-332=place, 333-334=place, 335-336=place, 337-338=place, 339-340=place, 341-342=place, 343-344=place, 345-346=place, 347-348=place, 349-350=place, 351-352=place, 353-354=place, 355-356=place, 357-358=place, 359-360=place, 361-362=place, 363-364=place, 365-366=place, 367-368=place, 369-370=place, 371-372=place, 373-374=place, 375-376=place, 377-378=place, 379-380=place, 381-382=place, 383-384=place, 385-386=place, 387-388=place, 389-390=place, 391-392=place, 393-394=place, 395-396=place, 397-398=place, 399-400=place, 401-402=place, 403-404=place, 405-406=place, 407-408=place, 409-410=place, 411-412=place, 413-414=place, 415-416=place, 417-418=place, 419-420=place, 421-422=place, 423-424=place, 425-426=place, 427-428=place, 429-430=place, 431-432=place, 433-434=place, 435-436=place, 437-438=place, 439-440=place, 441-442=place, 443-444=place, 445-446=place, 447-448=place, 449-450=place, 451-452=place, 453-454=place, 455-456=place, 457-458=place, 459-460=place, 461-462=place, 463-464=place, 465-466=place, 467-468=place, 469-470=place, 471-472=place, 473-474=place, 475-476=place, 477-478=place, 479-480=place, 481-482=place, 483-484=place, 485-486=place, 487-488=place, 489-490=place, 491-492=place, 493-494=place, 495-496=place, 497-498=place, 499-500=place, 501-502=place, 503-504=place, 505-506=place, 507-508=place, 509-510=place, 511-512=place, 513-514=place, 515-516=place, 517-518=place, 519-520=place, 521-522=place, 523-524=place, 525-526=place, 527-528=place, 529-530=place, 531-532=place, 533-534=place, 535-536=place, 537-538=place, 539-540=place, 541-542=place, 543-544=place, 545-546=place, 547-548=place, 549-550=place, 551-552=place, 553-554=place, 555-556=place, 557-558=place, 559-560=place, 561-562=place, 563-564=place, 565-566=place, 567-568=place, 569-570=place, 571-572=place, 573-574=place, 575-576=place, 577-578=place, 579-580=place, 581-582=place, 583-584=place, 585-586=place, 587-588=place, 589-590=place, 591-592=place, 593-594=place, 595-596=place, 597-598=place, 599-600=place, 601-602=place, 603-604=place, 605-606=place, 607-608=place, 609-610=place, 611-612=place, 613-614=place, 615-616=place, 617-618=place, 619-620=place, 621-622=place, 623-624=place, 625-626=place, 627-628=place, 629-630=place, 631-632=place, 633-634=place, 635-636=place, 637-638=place, 639-640=place, 641-642=place, 643-644=place, 645-646=place, 647-648=place, 649-650=place, 651-652=place, 653-654=place, 655-656=place, 657-658=place, 659-660=place, 661-662=place, 663-664=place, 665-666=place, 667-668=place, 669-670=place, 671-672=place, 673-674=place, 675-676=place, 677-678=place, 679-680=place, 681-682=place, 683-684=place, 685-686=place, 687-688=place, 689-690=place, 691-692=place, 693-694=place, 695-696=place, 697-698=place, 699-700=place, 701-702=place, 703-704=place, 705-706=place, 707-708=place, 709-710=place, 711-712=place, 713-714=place, 715-716=place, 717-718=place, 719-720=place, 721-722=place, 723-724=place, 725-726=place, 727-728=place, 729-730=place, 731-732=place, 733-734=place, 735-736=place, 737-738=place, 739-740=place, 741-742=place, 743-744=place, 745-746=place, 747-748=place, 749-750=place, 751-752=place, 753-754=place, 755-756=place, 757-758=place, 759-760=place, 761-762=place, 763-764=place, 765-766=place, 767-768=place, 769-770=place, 771-772=place, 773-774=place, 775-776=place, 777-778=place, 779-780=place, 781-782=place, 783-784=place, 785-786=place, 787-788=place, 789-790=place, 791-792=place, 793-794=place, 795-796=place, 797-798=place, 799-800=place, 801-802=place, 803-804=place, 805-806=place, 807-808=place, 809-810=place, 811-812=place, 813-814=place, 815-816=place, 817-818=place, 819-820=place, 821-822=place, 823-824=place, 825-826=place, 827-828=place, 829-830=place, 831-832=place, 833-834=place, 835-836=place, 837-838=place, 839-840=place, 841-842=place, 843-844=place, 845-846=place, 847-848=place, 849-850=place, 851-852=place, 853-854=place, 855-856=place, 857-858=place, 859-860=place, 861-862=place, 863-864=place, 865-866=place, 867-868=place, 869-870=place, 871-872=place, 873-874=place, 875-876=place, 877-878=place, 879-880=place, 881-882=place, 883-884=place, 885-886=place, 887-888=place, 889-890=place, 891-892=place, 893-894=place, 895-896=place, 897-898=place, 899-900=place, 901-902=place, 903-904=place, 905-906=place, 907-908=place, 909-910=place, 911-912=place, 913-914=place, 915-916=place, 917-918=place, 919-920=place, 921-922=place, 923-924=place, 925-926=place, 927-928=place, 929-930=place, 931-932=place, 933-934=place, 935-936=place, 937-938=place, 939-940=place, 941-942=place, 943-944=place, 945-946=place, 947-948=place, 949-950=place, 951-952=place, 953-954=place, 955-956=place, 957-958=place, 959-960=place, 961-962=place, 963-964=place, 965-966=place, 967-968=place, 969-970=place, 971-972=place, 973-974=place, 975-976=place, 977-978=place, 979-980=place, 981-982=place, 983-984=place, 985-986=place, 987-988=place, 989-990=place, 991-992=place, 993-994=place, 995-996=place, 997-998=place, 999-1000=place, 1001-1002=place, 1003-1004=place, 1005-1006=place, 1007-1008=place, 1009-1010=place, 1011-1012=place, 1013-1014=place, 1015-1016=place, 1017-1018=place, 1019-1020=place, 1021-1022=place, 1023-1024=place, 1025-1026=place, 1027-1028=place, 1029-1030=place, 1031-1032=place, 1033-1034=place, 1035-1036=place, 1037-1038=place, 1039-1040=place, 1041-1042=place, 1043-1044=place, 1045-1046=place, 1047-1048=place, 1049-1050=place, 1051-1052=place, 1053-1054=place, 1055-1056=place, 1057-1058=place, 1059-1060=place, 1061-1062=place, 1063-1064=place, 1065-1066=place, 1067-1068=place, 1069-1070=place, 1071-1072=place, 1073-1074=place, 1075-1076=place, 1077-1078=place, 1079-1080=place, 1081-1082=place, 1083-1084=place, 1085-1086=place, 1087-1088=place, 1089-1090=place, 1091-1092=place, 1093-1094=place, 1095-1096=place, 1097-1098=place, 1099-1100=place, 1101-1102=place, 1103-1104=place, 1105-1106=place, 1107-1108=place, 1109-1110=place, 1111-1112=place, 1113-1114=place, 1115-1116=place, 1117-1118=place, 1119-1120=place, 1121-1122=place, 1123-1124=place, 1125-1126=place, 1127-1128=place, 1129-1130=place, 1131-1132=place, 1133-1134=place, 1135-1136=place, 1137-1138=place, 1139-1140=place, 1141-1142=place, 1143-1144=place, 1145-1146=place, 1147-1148=place, 1149-1150=place, 1151-1152=place, 1153-1154=place, 1155-1156=place, 1157-1158=place, 1159-1160=place, 1161-1162=place, 1163-1164=place, 1165-1166=place, 1167-1168=place, 1169-1170=place, 1171-1172=place, 1173-1174=place, 1175-1176=place, 1177-1178=place, 1179-1180=place, 1181-1182=place, 1183-1184=place, 1185-1186=place, 1187-1188=place, 1189-1190=place, 1191-1192=place, 1193-1194=place, 1195-1196=place, 1197-1198=place, 1199-1200=place, 1201-1202=place, 1203-1204=place, 1205-1206=place, 1207-1208=place, 1209-1210=place, 1211-1212=place, 1213-1214=place, 1215-1216=place, 1217-1218=place, 1219-1220=place, 1221-1222=place, 1223-1224=place, 1225-1226=place, 1227-1228=place, 1229-1230=place, 1231-1232=place, 1233-1234=place, 1235-1236=place, 1237-1238=place, 1239-1240=place, 1241-1242=place, 1243-1244=place, 1245-1246=place, 1247-1248=place, 1249-1250=place, 1251-1252=place, 1253-1254=place, 1255-1256=place, 1257-1258=place, 1259-1260=place, 1261-1262=place, 1263-1264=place, 1265-1266=place, 1267-1268

Breaking free of Caribbean cosh

From Alan Lee
Cricket Correspondent
Kingston, Jamaica

West Indies won toss

WEST INDIES
First innings

C G Greenidge run out	32	6	103	65
D L Haynes c and b Small	36	5	189	115
R E Richardson c Small b Capel	10	2	38	23
C A Best c Russell b Capel	4	1	17	16
G L Hooper c Capel b Fraser	20	4	65	60
V A Richards lbw b Malcolm	21	5	55	31
P J L Dujon not out	19	2	70	40
M D Marshall v Fraser	0	0	0	0
I R Bishop c Larkins b Fraser	6	1	34	29
C A Walsh b Fraser	6	1	34	29
B P Patterson b Fraser	0	0	0	0
Extras (b 5, lb 4, nb 4)	10			
Total	184			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-82, 2-81, 3-82, 4-92, 5-124, 6-144, 7-144, 8-150, 9-184.
BOWLING: Small 15-6-44-1; Malcolm 16-4-49-1 (2 nb); Fraser 20-6-28-0 (1 nb); Capel 13-4-31-2 (2 nb).

ENGLAND
First innings

G A Gooch c Dujon b Patterson	18	6	103	65
W Larkins lbw b Walsh	46	5	189	115
A J Stewart c Best b Bishop	13	2	38	23
A J Lamb not out	37	1	17	16
R A Smith not out	36			
Extras (b 13, lb 4, nb 6)	23			
Total (2 wickets)	223			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-40, 2-60, 3-116

England, having dismantled their equivalent of the Berlin Wall by reducing the mighty West Indian batting to ruins, yesterday took their first wry steps towards an unseemable freedom from cricketing tyranny.

For those who have watched the West Indies treat England with increasing contempt during the past decade, Saturday's events were unimaginable. By the same token, time spent under the Caribbean cosh has a cautionary effect.

England had fired the opening shot; now, one waited in trepidation of the response. Yesterday's morning session promised to be crucial. Survival, relatively unscathed, and England could begin to raise their sights, thinking not only of achieving a first-innings lead for the first time in their last 18 Test matches in the Caribbean, but of building a winning position.

They crossed the first hurdle with only one casualty. By lunch they had advanced by 52 runs for the loss of Wayne Larkins, a dubious deprivation of a maiden half-century of the improbable age of 36. Then, over by need, untroubled by any need for haste, they began to convince even the most cynical that they really might be capable of a result the cricket world would greet with disbelief.

To put the sensations of the opening day into perspective, it is necessary to condemn the West Indian batting as much as one celebrates the England bowling. There was an arrogance to the West Indies approach, manifesting itself in the dismissals of Richardson, Hooper and Richards, each one playing pulls so inappropriate that they could only be born of disdain or desperation.

Even the suggestion of desperation is a tribute to what was the most consistent display of English seam bowling I have seen in years. Fraser took the glory, reminding some distinguished observers of Trevor Bailey in his pomp, but Capel has never bowled a better line in his Test career, Malcolm confounded all by harnessing control to his speed.

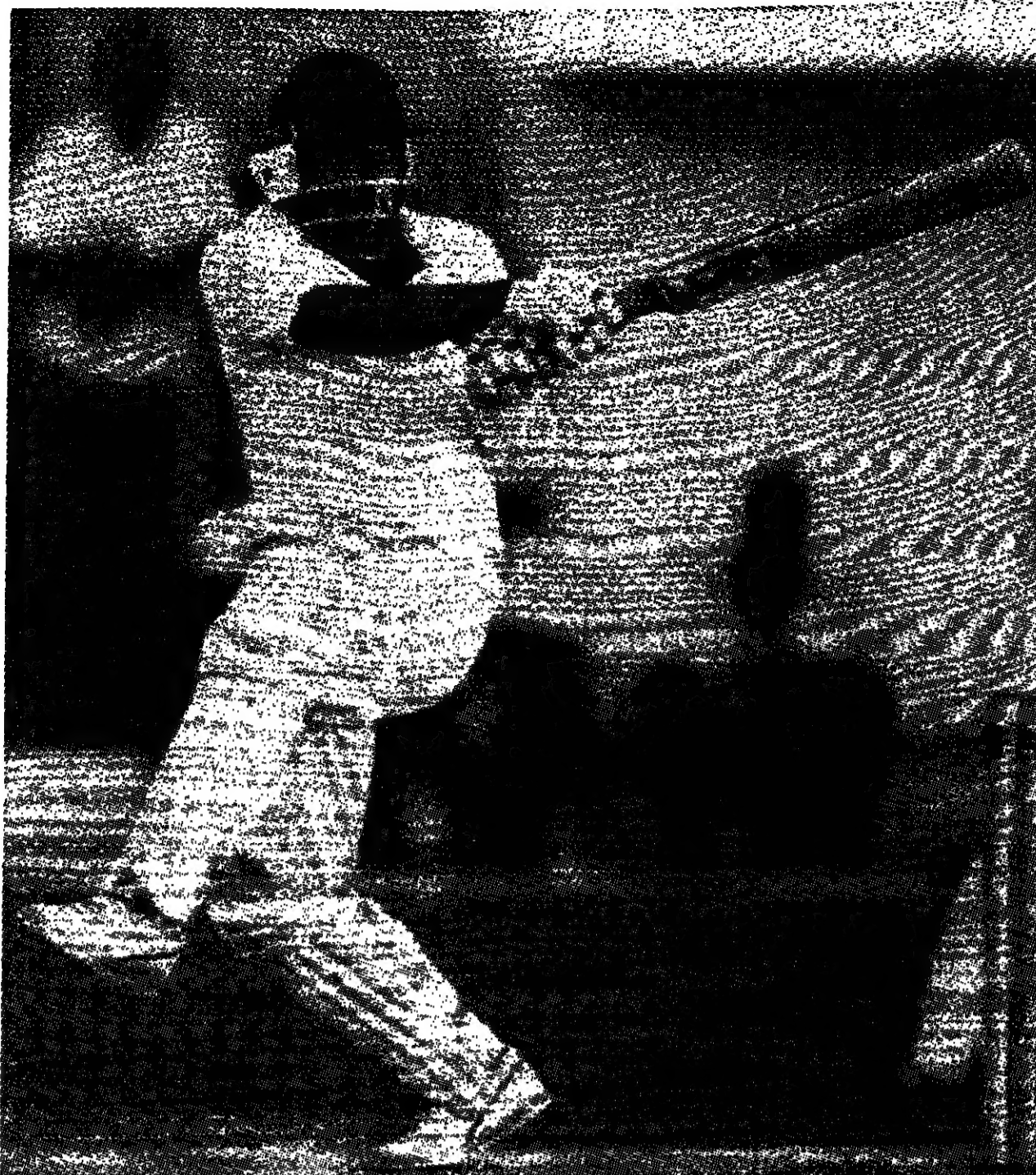
and Small scarcely lapsed from his own highest standards of accuracy.

It was a heady day for its shock factor. The West Indies, losing all 10 wickets for 102 after an opening stand of 62, were dismissed for their lowest score against England since the Leeds Test of 1969.

Then, in a final, taut session which had ample scope for batting disaster, England limited the damage to two wickets. Of these, Gooch was caught down the leg side by Dujon, one of the game's most exasperating means of dismissal, but Stewart was out to the sort of nightmarish delivery seen so often here in 1986, Bishop making the ball rear at his face and the instinctive glove saving Stewart's features, if not his wicket.

That ball will have cooled any temptation to celebrate prematurely. All it needed was two more of similar malice yesterday morning and the floodgates would have been opened. The situation demanded attrition and accumulation; wondrous to relate, that is exactly what was provided.

Larkins and Lamb, to those who know their Northamptonshire style, invoke images of cavalier stroke-play. Not yesterday. As a near capacity crowd of 15,000 watched in hot sunshine, they entrenched themselves while Richards rotated his pacemen speculatively.



A good time to be English

Kingston

As we took the taxi down to Sabina Park for the second day of this first Test match, the man on the radio was muttering something darkly about the whole of the Caribbean being in a state of shock after the events of Saturday. It was rather pleasant to be there to listen to him, although, as one who has been more often on the receiving end, I would have felt it all the more rewarding had I been one of the chosen 11 out on the field.

This has been a good time to be an Englishman, whether player, journalist or spectator, and all credit is to be given to the way England stuck to their task in the field. The pitch had none of the life that had marked previous visits and more than a few deliveries shot a lot closer to the ground than the batsmen liked.

However, Greenidge and Haynes had settled into their task and the breakthrough came only when Greenidge



David Gower

The former England captain comments on the second day of the first Test in Jamaica

misjudged his attempt to make a Devon Malcolm misfield look even more foolish. Instead, it was Greenidge who was made to look the dunce as Malcolm's recovering throw arrived over the stumps before Greenidge's outstretched bat arrived back at the crease.

All the England bowlers had a part to play and they maintained the lines that restricted the West Indian batsmen and forced some of them into injudicious shots in attempts to break the shackles. Malcolm was the quickest. Small and Capel brisk and persistent.

Small, who had borne the

brunt of the work in the morning, achieved his reward later in the day. Capel delivered the perfect ball to dismiss Best, with elements of outswing and bounce being more than enough to add his scalp to that of Richardson earlier in the day.

But the first day belonged to Angus Fraser. Before the Test, there had been those who would have left him out of the side after his loss of control against Jamaica. It was, however, a time for selectors to back the qualities of the player as perceived over a longer time-scale and, rightly, there was little problem in placing his name on the team sheet.

Fraser's first spell proved the Jamaica episode to have been no more than a temporary aberration, and he effectively blocked West Indian attempts at scoring from the Northern End. His most testing moment came with the first ball of his next spell, when Jack Russell's take adjacent to first slip was not

enough to convince the umpire Bucknor that Viv Richards had edged the ball.

Richards, intent on domination but not in prime form, hit Fraser twice for four off successive balls, but after his dismissal from an over-ambitious pull at Malcolm, the decks were cleared for Fraser to complete the demolition of the West Indies batting. Bang on line, he hit the stumps three times and had Bishop taken at first slip.

In my limited experience of him as a colleague and as an adversary, Fraser is not given to undue emotion, but the satisfaction was there to see as he accepted his team-mates' congratulations and the smile was on his face at the end of the day.

The great thing from Fraser's view was that they were able to capitalize on their hard work and for once did not allow the West Indies lower middle order to retrieve the situation. Long may it continue.

Darcy proves solid as a rock

From John Hennessy
Dubai

Famous Darcy, old Irish war-horse that he is, proved a solid rock on the last day of the Desert Classic golf tournament here yesterday. He began the day five shots ahead of four other players and finished it four ahead of one other, David Feherty, another Irishman, from the north, however.

Yet another son of the Emerald Isle, Des Smyth, moved up from three under par to six under to share third place with Severiano Ballesteros. Darcy scored 69, three under par, for a total of 276. Feherty 68 for 280, Smyth 69, and Ballesteros 70 for 282. Darcy won £45,825.

So Darcy never let go after his blistering — literally as well as figuratively — course record 64 on Thursday. He had come off the course a spent man on Saturday, when the wind and fast, heavily-spiked greens, not to mention his isolated position at the head of affairs, had tested his patience, but there was no sign of weariness about his golf yesterday.

To fashion a round of 69, which only Feherty surpassed, in such demanding circumstances on such a demanding course, was wholly praiseworthy. So much so, that it is surprising to discover that in his 18 years on the PGA European Tour, he had previously won only three tournaments.

On two occasions during the burning afternoon yesterday Feherty, six years the younger at 31, got to within two strokes of Darcy. Both times the winner responded in the proper professional manner, by reducing the next holes to birdies.

The second occasion, perhaps, was crucial. At the long 13th (550 yards) Darcy hit a magnificent three-wood from 240 yards out to 15 feet. The eagle putt refused to drop but the quality of the stroke gave Darcy the lift he may have needed to sustain his efforts. "It was my best shot of the day," he said later. "A beautiful golf shot. I knew then that nobody would catch me."

Surprisingly, the man to offer a serious challenge in the match ahead was Feherty rather than Ballesteros — surprisingly only because of the Spaniard's fiercely competitive instinct, but also because Feherty was unwell. He has been suffering from coughs and colds for some time and was prescribed antibiotics for a throat infection on arriving here. Since they seemed to be having little effect, he doubled the dose yesterday and doubled the malady.

Feherty was unable to focus properly, but he still got to the turn in two under par and birdied the last (547 yards) to come home in two under. He stood on that tee level with Ballesteros at seven under, but, while he was registering a conventional birdie — laying up short of the water, pitching on, and holing the putt (albeit from perhaps 30 feet) — his illustrious partner was running up a six.

Ballesteros aimed down the 17th fairway to evade the flag and made three unsuccessful appeals for a free drop, as for a plugged ball, then casual water, and finally ground under repair. He took three more to reach the green, and then missed from 10 feet.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (69 and below): Darcy, 69; Ballesteros, 70; Smyth, 69; Feherty, 68; 70; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 222; 223; 224; 225; 226; 227; 228; 229; 230; 231; 232; 233; 234; 235; 236; 237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244; 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 250; 251; 252; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257; 258; 259; 260; 261; 262; 263; 264; 265; 266; 267; 268; 269; 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277; 278; 279; 280; 281; 282; 283; 284; 285; 286; 287; 288; 289; 290; 291; 292; 293; 294; 295; 296; 297; 298; 299; 300; 301; 302; 303; 304; 305; 306; 307; 308; 309; 310; 311; 312; 313; 314; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 320; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 328; 329; 330; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340; 341; 342; 343; 344; 345; 346; 347; 348; 349; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358; 359; 360; 361; 362; 363; 364; 365; 366; 367; 368; 369; 370; 371; 372; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 381; 382; 383; 384; 385; 386; 387; 388; 389; 390; 391; 392; 393; 394; 395; 396; 397; 398; 399; 400; 401; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 424; 425; 426; 427; 428; 429; 430; 431; 432; 433; 434; 435; 436; 437; 438; 439; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 449; 450; 451; 452; 453; 454; 455; 456; 457; 458; 459; 460; 461; 462; 463; 464; 465; 466; 467; 468; 469; 470; 471; 472; 473; 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484; 485; 486; 487; 488; 489; 490; 491; 492; 493; 494; 495; 496; 497; 498; 499; 500; 501; 502; 503; 504; 505; 506; 507; 508; 509; 510; 511; 512; 513; 514; 515; 516; 517; 518; 519; 520; 521; 522; 523; 524; 525; 526; 527; 528; 529; 530; 531; 532; 533; 534; 535; 536; 537; 538; 539; 540; 541; 542; 543; 544; 545; 546; 547; 548; 549; 550; 551; 552; 553; 554; 555; 556; 557; 558; 559; 560; 561; 562; 563; 564; 565; 566; 567; 568; 569; 570; 571; 572; 573; 574; 575; 576; 577; 578; 579; 580; 581; 582; 583; 584; 585; 586; 587; 588; 589; 590; 591; 592; 593; 594; 595; 596; 597; 598; 599; 600; 601; 602; 603; 604; 605; 606; 607; 608; 609; 610; 611; 612; 613; 614; 615; 616; 617; 618; 619; 620; 621; 622; 623; 624; 625; 626; 627; 628; 629; 630; 631; 632; 633; 634; 635; 636; 637; 638; 639; 640; 641; 642; 643; 644; 645; 646; 647; 648; 649; 650; 651; 652; 653; 654; 655; 656; 657; 658; 659; 660; 661; 662; 663; 664; 665; 666; 667; 668; 669; 670; 671; 672; 673; 674; 675; 676; 677; 678; 679; 680; 681; 682; 683; 684; 685; 686; 687; 688; 689; 690; 691; 692; 693; 694; 695; 696; 697; 698; 699; 700; 701; 702; 703; 704; 705; 706; 707; 708; 709; 710; 711; 712; 713; 714; 715; 716; 717; 718; 719; 720; 721; 722; 723; 724; 725; 726; 727; 728; 729; 730; 731; 732; 733; 734; 735; 736; 737; 738; 739; 740; 741; 742; 743; 744; 745; 746; 747; 748; 749; 750; 751; 752; 753; 754; 755; 756; 757; 758; 759; 760; 761; 762; 763; 764; 765; 766; 767; 768; 769; 770; 771; 772; 773; 774; 775; 776; 777; 778; 779; 780; 781; 782; 783; 784; 785; 786; 787; 788; 789; 790; 791; 792; 793; 794; 795; 796; 797; 798; 799; 800; 801; 802; 803; 804; 805; 806; 807; 808; 809; 810; 811; 812; 813; 814; 815; 816; 817; 818; 819; 820; 821; 822; 823; 824; 825; 826; 827; 828; 829; 830; 831; 832; 833; 834; 835; 836; 837; 838; 839; 840; 841; 842; 843; 844; 845; 846; 847; 848; 849; 850; 851; 852; 853; 854; 855; 856; 857; 858; 859; 860; 861; 862; 863; 864; 865; 866; 867; 868; 869; 870; 871; 872; 873; 874; 875; 876; 877; 878; 879; 880; 881; 882; 883; 884; 885; 886; 887; 888; 889; 890; 891; 892; 893; 894; 895; 896; 897; 898; 899; 900; 901; 902; 903; 904; 905; 906; 907; 908; 909; 910; 911; 912; 913; 914; 915; 916; 917; 918; 919; 920; 921; 922; 923; 924; 925; 926; 927; 928; 929; 930; 931; 932; 933; 934; 935; 936; 937; 938; 939; 940; 941; 942; 943; 944; 945; 946; 947; 948; 949; 950; 951; 952; 953; 954; 955; 956; 957; 958; 959; 960; 961; 962; 963; 964; 965; 966; 967; 968; 969; 970; 971; 972; 973; 974; 975; 976; 977; 978; 979; 980; 981; 982; 983; 984; 985; 986; 987; 988; 989; 990; 991; 992; 993; 994; 995; 996; 997; 998; 999; 1000.

West Indies' Test total lowest for two decades

West Indies' first innings total of 164 is their lowest in Tests against England since they were dismissed for 161 at Hedingley in 1969 (Richard Lockwood writes).

It is West Indies' lowest total on home soil against England since they made only 143 at Kingston in 1968, when John Snow took seven for 49.

England have won only one of their 10 Tests at Kingston, when they beat West Indies by nine wickets in 1954, Trevor

Bailey's first innings figures of seven for 34 helped dismiss West Indies for 139, their lowest ever total in Tests against England at Sabina Park.

Angus Fraser's five for 28 are his best in Test cricket, and the best for England in Tests in the West Indies since Tony Greig took eight for 86 at Port of Spain in 1974, which helped to take England to a 26-run victory — the last time England beat West Indies in a Test.

Clough's youngsters reach final

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Coventry City..... 0
Nottingham Forest..... 0

(Nottingham Forest win 2-1 on agg)

Nottingham Forest, the holders of the Littlewoods Cup, have reached the final of the competition for the fifth time under Brian Clough. They will defend their title on April 29, barring a result of the most improbable proportions, against Oldham Athletic, who lead West Ham United 6-0 in the other semi-final.

Forest, carrying only the smallest of advantages from the first leg, approached the return fixture at Highfield Road, yesterday as though it was a European tie. Clough can draw on his Continental experiences of more than a decade ago but his youngsters

are comparative novices at the game.

Yet their resilience was cracked only once and the outstanding players were all to be found in their back four. Although Chettle was chosen officially as the man of the match, Walker, his partner in the contest against Regis and Livingstone, never put a foot wrong.

Coventry City's attack, an unproductive unit earlier in the season, had become prolific with the introduction of Livingstone. The replacement for Drinkell, who is already being considered as a possible member of England's B squad, Livingstone had scored eight goals and his colleagues had claimed four others in the last four games.

But, in spite of a constant supply of crosses, especially during the first half in which Smith and Gallacher were

provided with extravagant possession on either flank, he was kept imprisoned. Regis was allowed to escape only momentarily to light Coventry's one spark of optimism in the 19th minute.

Released by Livingstone's nod, he chipped deftly over Sutton and the ball clipped the bar. Smith might have put Coventry ahead from the rebound, and levelled the scores on aggregate, but his header glanced off Laws, struck the same piece of woodwork and bounced away for a corner. Clough made only one concession in his line-up. Rather than unleashing two wingers, he dropped Ogrizovic and selected Wilson, usually a central defender, on the right side of midfield.

Hodge and Parker, the central midfield pair who are accustomed to making regular forward runs, both filled more

containing roles. Jemson was an isolated figure particularly as the manager's son, Nigel, was withdrawn in character as well as in position.

Forest did disturb Ogrizovic on the counter-attack. Three times City's goalkeeper was stretched to the limit to parry drives from Jemson, Crosby and Laws. He was beaten in the 55th minute by a drive which refreshed memories of the first leg.

Peace, in scoring the winner a fortnight ago, almost uprooted the framework of the goal. With a similarly crisp free kick, he hit the bar with such force that the ball was thrown 50 feet up into the swirling wind.

Celtic on for Cup treble

Celtic steered a course towards their third successive Scottish Cup triumph yesterday by dislodging arch enemies and favourites Rangers with a 1-0 victory at Parkhead.

Celtic, aiming to become the first team to complete the hat-trick in the history of the Cup, reached the quarter-finals thanks to Tommy Coyne's goal on the stroke of half-time.

The result was a repetition of last season's Scottish Cup final when, like today, Celtic's only hope of winning a trophy hinged on victory over their great rivals.

The Ibrox club had to accept second best as well as the knowledge that they have not won the Scottish Cup in 10 years.

More football, page 38

French stand by beaten 14

Paris (Reuters) — Jacques Fouroux, the French coach, yesterday retained 14 members of the French rugby union team beaten 21-0 by Scotland at Murrayfield eight days ago when he named the players to face Ireland in France's final five nations' championship match of the season in Paris on Saturday.

The only change was the recall of Jean Condom in place of Alain Carminati, the flanker who was sent off in Edinburgh and suspended for seven months.

The experienced Condom plays as lock, with Olivier Roumat switching to flanker. Condom, who has played 57 times for France, last appeared in the first international defeat by Australia in Strasbourg last November.

Fouroux made wholesale changes to his team after the

26-7 humiliation at the hands of England in Paris three weeks ago, bringing in six new players.

Willie Anderson, who captained Ireland in this season's three internationals and was dropped from the side to face France in Paris on Saturday, was named yesterday as a forward replacement (George Ace writes).

Dennis McBride, the Malone and Ulster open side flanker, completes the back row following Philip Matthews' withdrawal with to a virus infection; Matthews may not be available for the game against Wales on March 24 in Dublin either. Pat O'Hara will switch over to the blind side of the scr